

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1895.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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Dublin Castle,

13th August, 1896.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1895.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HABEEL.

The Secretary,

Office of Irish Fisheries,

Dublin Castle.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G., K.P., P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1895, being the 27th since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,551 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1895, as compared with 6,524 in 1894. This shows an increase of 27. Three of these occurred amongst the 1st class. There was an increase of ninety-four amongst the 2nd, but a decrease of seventy amongst the 3rd class boats. There were 23,770 men and 1,325 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous year of 152 men and of 100 boys. Of the vessels 380 were first class, 2,738 second class, and 3,433 third class. Details are given in the Appendix No. 2, page 98.

There were 30 first class, 374 second class, and 442 third class boats that did not fish during the year. The reasons given are various, the following being typical:—"No crew;" "laid up;" "owner employed otherwise;" "used for pleasure;" "not in repair;" "in carrying trade;" "tender to lightship;" "broken up, registers cancelled during year;" "gave up fishing;" "crew in other boats."

Thirteen first class and three second class boats from Arklow attended the Scotch Herring Fishery.

Quantity of Fish Landed.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total value of the sea fish (excluding salmon) landed in Ireland in 1895 was £331,755, as compared with £333,403 in 1894.

We have not statistics of the total amount of salmon captured, but it is estimated that the value of the quantity exported to nine of the principal English markets was £421,540.

Of the pollen caught in Lough Neagh that exported is estimated to value £3,920.

For our review of the Statistics of Sea Fish see page 15.

Sea Fisheries Inquiries.

We received an application to permit the use of trammel nets in Dublin Bay between sunrise and sunset, and held public inquiries into same, and into an allegation that the use of draft nets in the Bay destroyed immature fish, at Dublin and Kingstown, in the month of January, 1895.

As a result we made a By-law granting the first application, but also limiting the depth of the trammel net for use either in day or night time to six feet, and making the minimum size of the mesh the same as that used in salmon nets—namely, seven inches in the round. The By-law has been approved of and is now in force.

We also submitted a By-law proposing to prohibit the use of draft nets for coarse fish in Dublin Bay, but your Excellency in Council declined to approve of it.

We inquired on the 20th July last, at Moville, into the alleged destruction of immature fish, especially codling, by draft nets in the neighbourhood of the mouth of Lough Foyle, as a result of which we made the following By-laws, which were approved of on the 4th November last, and which are now in force:—

“1. It is prohibited to use nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of white Sea Fish on that part of the sea coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), and in all tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points; but this By-law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal draft nets for the capture of Salmon.

“2. It is prohibited to have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any white Sea Fish on that part of the coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle) or in the tidal portions of any rivers flowing into the sea between those points, or in any part of the sea between said points, any Draw or Wade Net or any other description of Draft Net, save and except legal draft nets for the capture of Salmon during the period in which it is now legal to have such draft nets for the capture of Salmon, on board any boat in that part of the sea coast above mentioned.”

For Salmon Fisheries Inquiries, see page 21.

The Spring Mackerel Fishery.

The spring mackerel fishing of 1895 calls for little comment, beyond stating that the season was an exceptionally bad one, the amount captured being but little over half what it was in 1894. The date of the advent of the large schools of breeding mackerel appears to be getting later year by year. As a consequence of the short supply the prices ruled higher, and a good deal of fish was disposed of at over 30s. per hundred. Kinsale once more headed the list with 38,392 boxes, Baltimore and Fenit having nearly an equal catch of about 27,000 boxes each.

In many places the fishermen report that the season was the worst that they remember. It is difficult to assign any cause for the decline, although it is possible that the exceptionally long and cold winter may have had something to say to it.

As usual, a number of boats from other parts of the United Kingdom and from France took part in the fishing, the following being the numbers :—

English,	.	.	.	.	33
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	9
Manx,	.	.	.	.	218
French,	.	.	.	.	102

The number of Irish boats engaged were:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	214
2nd Class,	.	.	.	.	149
3rd Class,	.	.	.	.	784
Unregistered boats,	.	.	.	.	20
Total,	.	.	.	.	1,167

Most of the fish captured by the French boats does not appear in our statistics, as it is salted down on board the boats and taken to French ports.

Owing to the hot weather at the end of June the prices in the English market fell so low that a few curers began salting for the American market. These spring fish counted 250 to the barrel, were of a good white colour, and fetched 14 dollars per barrel in America. Of course the great bulk of the fish was, as usual, iced, and sold fresh in England.

For a table giving further particulars regarding this fishery, see Appendix No. 3, page 101.

The Autumn Mackerel Fishery.

There were about 2,500 tons less of mackerel caught in the autumn of 1895 than in the corresponding season of 1894. Owing to some extent to the scarcity of the fish, the prices were good, and the amount of money realized (over £60,000) was over £20,000 more than in the previous year; and was the greatest amount ever paid on our coasts for autumn mackerel.

For the sake of comparison, we may divide the districts in which the autumn mackerel fishing is followed on an extensive scale into two groups, one to the eastward of Bantry Bay, and the other to the westward and northward.

In the season of 1895 there was a great increase of fish taken in the former, and this made the decrease in the latter group all the more remarkable.

Had it not been for the fact that a large number of drift net boats prosecuted the fishery on the south coast, the total decline in the fishing would have been very much greater. The fleet sailing from Glandore Harbour appears to have done especially well, as the amount of mackerel landed on the quay of Union Hall was nearly double, and, owing to the prices being good, the money value to the fishermen was nearly treble what they were in 1894. Kinsale, Baltimore, and Schull also did well. From Kinsale about one-third of the fish landed was sent by rail, fresh, to the markets, the remaining two-thirds being cured for the American trade. A feature of the season's fishery was the increasing amount of autumn fish sent fresh to home markets.

Besides the local curers, representatives of large firms in England, Scotland, and America, established themselves on various points along the coast, and in order to find room they were compelled to open business in many creeks to which the industry had not up to this found its way. This great spread of the business was in itself of much benefit to the coast population, as it gave employment to increased numbers of men, women, boys, and girls. We estimate that the total sum for fish and labour could not have been less than £70,000.

The most important extension of the industry was that which took place on the coast of Clare. There the amount of fish captured, in spite of the unfavourable season, about equalled that of the previous year; but, thanks to the new curing stations which were opened, the money paid for the fish, together with the wages earned in curing, caused the people to receive about £4,000. In 1894 the people of this locality only received £1,432.

North of the county of Clare the autumn mackerel season was very poor, and the efforts made to open new stations were consequently almost fruitless.

At the request of some fish merchants we hold, in the spring of 1895, an enquiry into the question of the size of mesh in seine nets most suitable for the capture of mackerel. Having received a large amount of evidence on the subject, we did not feel justified in placing any restrictions on the size of mesh in common use.

The following extracts from the Twenty-first Annual Report, (January, 1896), of the Boston (Mass.) Fish Bureau will prove interesting:—

"The curers of Irish mackerel have profited by past mistakes, with the result that the fish are better handled and reach our market in much better condition; and a large percentage of those received from the best packers will compare favourably with our own shore fish.

"Some 3,000 barrels were put up on the English coast—a practically new factor—but one likely to prove a large one in the future. Owing to inexperience the fish were poorly handled, and values netted packers were not remunerative; but as the packers are large handlers and wealthy people, it will not deter them from again making the venture and on a larger scale.

"But few mackerel are packed on the Scotch coast.

"The first imports of Irish and Norwegian mackerel were received in 1887, and the supply received from these countries has been of great advantage to the dealers in mackerel in America. The supply from there can be depended on until such time as our catch reaches a fair average in quantity and price.

"The catch of mackerel by countries, in the year 1895, is as follows :—

	Salt Mackerel.
	Barrels.
United States,	24,939
N.S., O.B., and P.E.L., . .	17,000
Magdalen Islands,	4,500
Ireland,	35,000
Norway,	4,500
England,	3,000
Scotland,	4,000
Total,	92,939"

It will thus be seen that Ireland has attained to the position of being the largest contributor in the world to the trade in pickled mackerel.

The number of Irish boats which attended the autumn mackerel fishery were as follows :—

First Class,	131
Second Class,	331
Third Class,	1,124
Unregistered Boats,	27
Total,	1,613

The number of Manx boats attending this fishery was 42, of which 33 also attended the spring fishery.

For a table giving further particulars regarding this fishery, see Appendix No. 4, page 101A.

Herring Fishery.

The total quantity of herrings landed in Ireland during 1895 was, we estimate, about 171,277 cwts., value £44,747. This appears to show a very considerable increase on the figures for the previous year (98,960 cwts., value £24,795), but it includes information from places not included in the returns for 1894. Comparing the returns for the two years *in respect of the same places*, the figures would show that 1895 was better than 1894 by 28,951 cwts. in quantity, and over £10,494 in money value. Of the individual stations Dunmore East showed the greatest increase, 28,381 cwts., as compared with 2,826 cwts. The other most remarkable

fluctuations were as follows (the figures being for the year 1895 and 1894, respectively):—Moville, 4,500 cwts. and 60 cwts., Downies, 12,085 cwts. and 3,766 cwts., Guidore, 11,216 cwts. and 20,513 cwts., Mullaghmore, nil and 1,137 cwts., Kinsale, 10,418 cwts. and 17,441 cwts., Ballycotton, 2,740 cwts. and 791 cwts., Kilkeel, 12,888 cwts. and 9,205 cwts.

Speaking generally of each coast as a whole, irrespective of the additional figures for the present year, the north coast showed an increase; the south coast a very considerable increase, owing to the Dunmore catch; the east coast a general but pronounced increase, and the west coast a decrease.

About three fourths of the entire catch was sent fresh to English markets. In boxes of 2 cwt. each, London received 7,961, Nottingham 3,909, Bradford 4,355, Manchester 10,013, Sheffield, 3,176, Wolverhampton 3,234, Leeds 9,111, Liverpool 18,862, and Birmingham 9,017. The average price at Liverpool, which received the greatest quantity, was, as furnished to us, 17s. 6d. a box, at London 16s. a box, and at Birmingham 7s. 3d. to 10s. 5d. a box.

Of those retained in Ireland, a large proportion were sold fresh in the cities and small towns. The balance were cured at the stations started by the Congested Districts Board, and also by the fishermen themselves for home consumption, and sale at local fairs.

The Scotch boats (about fifty of them) began fishing off Kinsale early in the month of May, and continued until the middle of June. The quantity of herrings which they landed at Kinsale was about 10,000 cwts.; value, over £4,000. On their way back, on 11th June, two of them took from seven to eight meaze of herrings, each, in Dublin Bay.

We know (see Summary Appendix No. 8, page 115) that in 1895 there were 28,960 barrels, 42 kegs, as well as 159 tons 9 cwts. and 2 qrs. of cured herrings imported into Ireland. For the reasons stated on the table this must not be taken to represent the entire import. The figures are, however, fairly comparable with those for 1894, and they show a very considerable decrease. Most of the herrings imported into this country come from Scotland, and the figures therefore for these Scotch fish are interesting. They are taken from the Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, and are as follows. The particulars for 1895 are not yet available:—

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1884, . . .	35,299	1890, . . .	29,639
1885, . . .	22,711	1891, . . .	36,457
1886, . . .	27,538	1892, . . .	28,116
1887, . . .	35,982	1893, . . .	38,431
1888, . . .	34,038	1894, . . .	22,310
1889, . . .	32,653		

The export of fresh herrings in 1895 was certainly greater than the import of cured herrings, the price for the former being so high that it would not pay to cure them.

On Saturday the 15th June last, from twenty-five to thirty mease of small or inferior herring were thrown over board outside the harbour at Ardglass, as no person would purchase them.

Owing to the large capture in the neighbourhood of Leestones, Kilkeel, during October last, the price per mease fell to about 4s. The boats would sometimes lie with their herrings on board, at the end of the week, without any offer for them. They then had to cart them home and salt them for future disposal.

Trawling.

During the year 264 boats, 950 men, and 72 boys followed beam trawling from Irish Ports. Of the former, eighteen were of over fifty tons, twenty-nine of between forty and fifty tons, twenty-nine between thirty and forty tons, thirty-eight of between twenty and thirty tons, thirty-five of between ten and twenty tons, and one hundred and fifteen of under ten tons. Three of the vessels were steam trawlers.

Otter trawling was followed by 321 boats (including one steam yacht), 912 men and 6 boys. Twenty-eight of the boats were first class, two hundred and forty-two second class, and fifty-one third class.

The total capture was hardly up to the average in quantity. Many places reported a falling off, while the increased takes were exceptional.

The sizes of the fish were, generally speaking, fair. A slight improvement in this respect is reported from Belfast Lough. From Burr Point the report is "larger," from Courtown "smaller," from Waterford Harbour "much smaller," from Donegal Bay "plaice, soles, and turbot much smaller," from Bangor "plaice smaller," from Clogher "falling off especially in plaice," and from Skerries "plaice and fluke smaller." The greater number of the reports, however, were "fair size" or "average size."

The question of the prohibition of trawling in different places in Irish waters occupied our attention in 1895. In the month of January of that year we inquired into the necessity for the extension of a by-law of 1842, at present in force, prohibiting that mode of fishing in Dublin Bay, so as to prohibit it in the tidal waters of the River Liffey. We came, however, to the conclusion that existing circumstances did not necessitate any such extension.

In the month of June last we held inquiries into an application which was made to us to prohibit trawling in Ballycastle, Ballintoy, Bush, Cushendun, and Cushendall Bays during the close season for salmon fishing in said Bays; but the evidence given would not justify us in curtailing this local industry.

Complaints were made of the injurious effects of steam traw-

ling in Cleggan Bay, and off the adjacent portions of the coast of the county Galway, into which we inquired in the month of July last, and decided to prohibit that mode of fishing in Cleggan Bay during the first half of each year. We accordingly made a by-law giving effect to our views, which was approved of by Your Excellency in Council on the 4th November, 1895, and is therefore now in force.

We were asked to stop otter trawling between the Ture Lighthouse in Lough Foyle and Downhill in the county of Londonderry; but after holding a local inquiry at Moville in July last, we declined to accede to the application.

We were also requested further to consider the subject of trawling in Galway Bay, and held a public inquiry into the matter at Galway on the 26th October last. The evidence given on the occasion did not justify us in further restricting this mode of fishing in the Bay.

The cases of infringement of existing trawling by-laws, which were reported to us in 1895, were few; and the loss of gear through the operations of trawlers was not, on the whole, serious. In one case trawling took place inside the prohibited line off Laytown, with the result that the offending person was brought before the magistrates and fined. Towards the end of the year illegal trawling took place in Dublin Bay, and the offender was brought before the magistrates. The case was there dismissed, but on an appeal to the Recorder this decision was reversed, and the defendant was fined.

Allegations have been made that the existing trawling by-laws have been violated in Belfast Lough.

For our detailed report on beam trawling, see page 38.

Otter trawling (as distinguished from beam trawling) is carried on here and there around the Irish Coast in inshore waters. During 1895 about 912 men and 6 boys were engaged in it, not exclusively, however. At times they followed other classes of fishing, or attended to occupations on land. The numbers of boats were—28 first class, 242 second (including 1 steam yacht), and 51 third class.

This mode of fishing is mostly in favour about the mouth of and outside Lough Foyle, and eastward thence along the northern coast. From Moville and Greencastle 162 men worked eighty-three boats, from Portrush thirty-six men worked eighteen boats, and from Port Ballintoy thirty-four men worked fourteen boats. Along the south coast, about Helvie Head, Youghal, and Ardmore, 104 men otter trawled in thirty-eight boats during part of the year, while from Castletownsend and Union Hall ninety men worked at intervals in fourteen boats. A few boats fish with otter trawls in Clew Bay. In Donegal Bay seventy-four men and twenty-five boats were employed in this fishery, of which thirteen boats with fifty men worked all the year round.

For our detailed report on Otter Trawling, see p. 44.

Long-Line Fishery.

Fishing by long lines in 1895 was carried on by 8,299 men and 107 boys in seventy-three first-class, 885 second-class, and 1,149 third-class boats.

The average number of hooks forming each man's share in the first-class boats was from 250 to 700.

In the second-class boats they differed in different localities. The following are a few of the figures given:—Kingstown Division from 200 to 1,000; Wicklow Division from 200 to 300; Skibbereen Division from 200 to 700; Galway Division from 200 to 250; Clifden Division from 100 to 500; Ballycastle (Antrim) Division from 40 to 1,400; and Newcastle Division from 350 to 450.

In the third-class the average number of hooks to each man's share also differed much in the several localities, but the following figures are fair samples:—Kingstown Division from 200 to 1,000; Wicklow Division from 200 to 250; Waterford Division 140; Skibbereen Division from 300 to 700; Castletown Division from 115 to 120; Seafield Division 400; Keel Division 100; Pulleniva Division 400 to 600; Sligo Division from 200 to 700; Carrickfergus Division from 30 to 350.

For our detailed report on Long-Line Fishing, see page 47.

Oyster Fishery.

We estimate that nearly 14,000 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1895, that the value thereof was nearly £4,000, and that nearly 800 persons were engaged in gathering them.

From the private beds, so far as we have been able to obtain returns, about 25,000 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £4,596.

For our detailed report on Oysters, see page 55. See also Appendix No. 11., page 138.

Lobster Fishery.

We estimate that about 85,800 dozen of lobsters were captured in 1895, that their value was £29,700, and that nearly 4,000 persons were engaged at this fishing.

For our detailed report on Lobsters, see page 58.

Crab Fishery.

We estimate that nearly 40,000 dozen of crabs were taken in 1895, that their value was about £2,500, and that about 1,100 persons were engaged at the industry.

For our detailed report on Crabs, see page 64.

Mussel Fishery.

We estimate that the weight of the mussels taken this year was about 4,075 tons, that the value thereof was about £5,080, and that about 550 people were engaged picking them during part of the year. Most of the mussels were exported to England and Scotland.

For our detailed report on Mussels, see page 67.

Cockle Fishery.

We estimate that about 90,000 gallons of cockles were picked in 1895, that their value was about £2,700, and that about 370 persons were engaged.

For our detailed report on Cockles, see page 68.

Periwinkle Fishery.

We estimate that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was somewhere about 1,475 tons—that the value thereof was about £5,150—and that over 3,500 persons were engaged gathering them. They were mostly exported.

For our detailed report on Periwinkles, see page 69.

Shrimp Fishery.

Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The cases mentioned on pages 71 and 72 are the only ones in which the coast guard have reported that shrimps have been taken. We estimated the value at about £500.

For our detailed report on Shrimps, see page 71.

Casualties.

Unhappily the number of casualties to fishermen on the Irish coast for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1895, was heavy, although fewer than in the previous year.

The number of men who lost their lives while actually engaged in fishing work was 17, as compared with 29 for the previous year. The number who lost their lives while conveying seaweed, provisions, materials, &c., and when engaged on other work not immediately connected with fishing, was 7.

The boats, however, suffered much more severely than in the previous year. The number of first-class boats lost was 4 the number of second class boats 45, and the number of third class boats 9. Four first-class, nine second, and one third class boats were also destroyed while not actually engaged in fishing

The greater portion of these losses was caused by the storm of the 21st and 22nd December, 1894, which was exceptionally severe on the north coast of Ireland.

The following are the particulars of some of the casualties, as furnished by the Coastguards :—

From the Ringsend Station.—One fisherman was lost while trawling off Lambay Island on 22nd July, 1895.

From the Youghal Station.—Four men belonging to Ardsallagh were drowned by the capsizing of their boat when returning to their homes from Youghal on the night of the 6th April, 1895.

From the Dingle Station.—Two men were drowned between Parkmore Point and Tower Cone, on the 1st April, 1895, while gathering mussels for manure. They were washed off the rocks by the surf.

From the Ballyhaigue Station.—An old fisherman was drowned at Kerry Head about the 15th September, 1895. It is supposed that he slipped off the rocks when engaged in fishing for rock fish.

From the Inniscrone Station.—Two men were drowned by the capsizing of their boat when returning from fishing on 2nd August, 1895.

From the Ball Hill Station.—A fisherman was drowned on 7th December, 1894, by the sinking of his boat, caused by striking on old wreckage.

From the Rutland Station.—Five fishermen were lost in Boylagh Bay on the 10th of January, 1895, through the foundering of their boat while they were engaged in taking in their herring nets. Three fishermen were also lost at Rannagh, Arranmore Island, in July, 1895, through the foundering of their boat while engaged in a local regatta.

From the Rathmullen Station.—Two fishermen were drowned on the 22nd December, 1894, while conveying a boat load of sand from Buncrana to Letterkenny.

From the Moville Station.—One of a crew of four men was lost owing to their boat being swamped while engaged in lifting their long lines on the 16th October.

From the Portrush Station.—Two men, David Bacon, of Portstewart, and Martin Ross, of Portrush, were drowned at Larne Harbour on 1st October, 1894, by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were returning to the fishing boat *Foison*.

Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell-fish) captured in 1895, was 698,005 cwts., valued at £274,945. In 1894 the corresponding figures were 835,919 cwts., and £267,894. The former therefore shows a decrease of 137,914 cwts., but an increase

of £7,051. The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the two years:—

—		Cwts.	Value.
			£
North Coast,	1895,	42,718	11,844
"	1894,	36,579	9,523
East Coast,	1895,	158,024	71,444
"	1894,	126,640	68,167
South Coast,	1895,	291,036	108,664
"	1894,	410,983	110,143
West Coast,	1895,	205,327	82,998
"	1894,	261,717	80,061

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was about 7s. 10d. as compared with 6s. 5d. in the previous year.

Including shell-fish, the total value for 1895 was £331,755, and for 1894 £333,403.

Turbot.—The total capture in 1895 was 982 cwts., valued at £3,185, as compared with 1,370 cwts., value £5,345, in 1894.

The average price in 1895 was £3 4s. 10d. per cwt., and in 1894, £3 18s. per cwt.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1895 was 1,847 cwts., valued at £6,960, as compared with 2,513 cwts., valued at £10,972, in 1894.

The average price in 1895 was £3 15s. 5d. per cwt., and in 1894, £4 7s. 4d. per cwt.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1895 was 171,277 cwts., valued at £44,747.

In the previous year the total capture was 98,960 cwts., and the total value £24,795.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 5s. 2d. per cwt., and in 1894, 5s. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1895 was 43,592 cwts., valued at £18,859, as compared with 40,262 cwts., valued at £18,517, in 1894.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 8s. 8d., and in 1894, 9s. 2d.

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1895 was 29,696 cwts., valued at £11,364, as compared with 25,890 cwts., valued at £9,459, in 1894.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 7s. 8d., and in 1894, 7s. 4d.

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1895 was 30,857 cwts., valued at £18,158.

In the previous year the total capture was 28,468 cwts., and the total value £17,429.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 11s. 9d., and in 1894, 12s. 3d.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1895 was 11,940 cwts., valued at £6,343, as compared with 13,602 cwts., valued at £6,131, in 1894.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 10s. 7d., and in 1894, 9s.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1895 was 2,673 cwts., valued at £332.

In the previous year the total capture was 5,522 cwts., and the total value was £860.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 2s. 6d., and in 1894, 3s. 1d.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1895 was 338,793 cwts., valued at £133,538.

In the previous year the total capture was 507,077 cwts., valued at £133,522.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 7s. 10d., and in 1894, 5s. 3d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1895 was 18,075 cwts., valued at £7,559, as compared with 44,636 cwts., valued at £10,551, in 1894.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 8s. 1d., and in 1894, 7s.

Other kinds (not shell fish).—The total capture in 1895 was 47,668 cwts., valued at £23,891, as compared with 67,619 cwts., valued at £25,313, in 1894.

The average price per cwt. in 1895 was 10s., and in 1894 7s. 6d.

Shell Fish.

Oysters.—The value of those lifted in 1895 is estimated at £3,203, as against £24,250 in 1894.

Lobsters.—The value of those taken in 1895 is estimated at £28,760, as against £26,025 in 1894.

Crabs.—The value of those taken in 1895 is estimated at £2,583, as against £3,500 in 1894.

Other Shell Fish.—The value of those taken in 1895 is estimated at £16,264, as against £11,734 in 1894.

The total of the Shell Fish for 1895 is estimated at £56,810, as against £65,509 in 1894.

Loans.

We received during the year 136 applications from 174 persons for loans amounting to £4,962 2s. 0d. Of these we recommended 103 to 139 persons, to the amount of £3,790 19s. 6d. The sum actually issued was £2,427 13s. 6d.

Of the £20,000 reserved by the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us in non-congested districts, the sum of £10,062 4s. 10d. was advanced up to the 31st December, 1895. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £10,917 1s. 4d. The repayments were £4,430 9s. 1d.; the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity, £6,245 10s. 8d. The arrears on the £10,917 1s. 4d. consisted of £241 1s. 7d., of which £38 0s. 6d. are considered irrecoverable.

Amongst the larger loans recommended by us were the following:—

County Antrim, loan of £35 for building a boat, and purchasing a boat.

County Cork, loans of £90 for purchase of gear, £40 for rigging, £40 for purchase of a twenty-seven ton boat, and £200 for a twenty-eight ton boat and gear, as well as £190 for one-third share in a first-class boat.

County Dublin, £550 towards building a trawler, which is to cost £800, the borrower finding the balance.

County Galway, £350 for purchase of a boat, £320 for a boat, trawling gear, ropes, &c., and £400 for a boat.

County Kerry, £500 towards cost of a steam fishing boat.

County Londonderry, £40 for building a boat, and £30 for purchasing a boat and gear.

County Sligo, £35 for purchasing boat and gear.

County Waterford, £40 for gear.

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix, No. 12, page 144.

Piers and Harbours.

In our report for the year 1894 we gave a return relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895. In 1895-96 a further sum of £359 2s. 9d. was expended at Greystones, County Wicklow, making the total cost of that work £21,385 15s. 7d.

SALMON FISHERIES.

General Observations.

The reports received from the Boards of Conservators cannot, in some respects, be looked upon as so favourable as those received for the year 1894. In Cork, Killarney, and Ballyshannon Districts the state of the fisheries is described as good and improving; in Dublin, Waterford, Kenmare, Limerick, Galway, Bangor, and Ballina, as fairly good; in Wexford, Connemara, Drogheda, and Skibbereen, as improving; in Ballinakill and Dundalk, as about same as in 1894; while in Lismore, Bantry, Sligo, Letterkenny, Coleraine, and Ballycastle Districts it is said to be declining.

The take of salmon by nets in tidal waters was greater than in 1894 in Wexford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Connemara, Ballinakill, Ballyshannon, and Drogheda. In all other Districts it was less, save in Waterford, where it was up to the average.

The take of sea trout is mostly described as about the same as in 1894. It was less in Dublin, Cork, Skibbereen, Galway, Ballinakill, Coleraine, and Ballycastle; greater in Wexford and Connemara; and much more in Killarney.

The angling season, owing to the long drought and unfavourable winds, was, generally speaking, bad. The exceptions were Wexford, Killarney (during the spring), Letterkenny, Londonderry, and Dundalk Districts.

The number of rod licences issued was 2,621, a falling off of nearly 500, as compared with 1894. It was, however, the largest number issued in any year between 1871 and 1893, both inclusive.

All the rivers were free from salmon disease, except the Bush. There it prevailed during the warmest part of the year, but not to the same extent as in former years. In the Limerick District unsound fish were occasionally taken, affected with a fungoid growth, which was pronounced not to be the saprolegnia disease.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was, in most cases, reported to be greater than during the preceding spawning season. In a few it was about the same. The exceptions were Galway, Ballinakill, Ballina, Coleraine, and Ballycastle Districts, where it was less.

We are glad to note that offences against the fishery laws have, with few exceptions, generally diminished.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable reports from many Districts, the total catch cannot have been a bad one, as the quantity exported to nine of the principal English markets (see Appendix

No. 13, page 148) was 61,315 boxes of 150 lbs. each—an increase of 203 boxes on the previous year, which latter itself showed an increase of 8,602 boxes on the year 1893. Computing the export of 1895 at £6 17s. 6d. a box, or about 11d. per lb. (the price realized in Liverpool, which received the largest quantity), the total value would be £421,540.

This does not at all represent the entire catch of salmon in Ireland, but it suffices to show the importance of the industry—it being of more value than that of the sea fish landed in Ireland—and, in our estimation, justifies legislation with the object of compelling those who pursue it to furnish statistics of their capture.

Among other subjects requiring legislation, one of the most pressing is that of the pollution of rivers by flax water. The fish in some places are poisoned wholesale in this manner. For years we have drawn attention to the evil. Magistrates decline to inflict penalties that will have a deterrent effect. In some cases the fines have been 1d., 6d., 1s., &c. The Boards of Conservators, who prosecute, not only thus practically fail to enforce the law, but are put to useless expense as well. The law at present provides a penalty NOT EXCEEDING £10. We think it should provide a minimum penalty of say £1 for the first offence, £5 for a second, and £10 for any subsequent offence; and it would be advisable that the powers of the Royal Irish Constabulary should be extended to this class of offence.

An Act was passed on the 6th July, 1895, which provides for an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant in Council against any decision that may be made by us fixing a close season for salmon.

In the month of June last, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the eel weirs at Castleconnell were subject to the necessity of having a Queen's gap in accordance with the provisions of 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 114, sec. 9.

Another important judgment was delivered by the Court of Appeal on the 11th May, 1894 (but which did not appear in the Law Reports until January of the present year), in connection with an application for a certificate for a fixed engine at Dromina Waterford harbour.

The particulars were as follows:—

REG. (COGHLAN) v. INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES (1).

Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Acts—Fixed net condemned by Commissioners as illegal—Injury to Navigation—"legally erected"—New inquiry—Mandamus (26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 40)—Application to re-enter appeal.

In 1863 on an inquiry before the Fishery Commissioners as to the legality of a fixed net at Dromina, in the county of Waterford, the Commissioners held that the fixed net was illegal on the ground that title was not shown, and also on the ground that the net was injurious to navigation. In 1864, upon appeal, by way of special case stated for the Queen's Bench, an order was made affirming the order of the Commis-

sioners, so far as same decided that the fixed net was injurious to navigation and should therefore be abated, the Court not deciding the question of title raised.

In 1893 Major Coghlan (who was a minor at the date of the proceedings in 1863 and 1864), alleging that the injury to navigation had ceased, applied to the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries to hold an inquiry as to whether the weir was now injurious to navigation. An inquiry was held, and the Inspectors reported that the weir, if erected at Dromina, would not now be injurious to navigation, but declined to issue a certificate under the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1863, as the question of title raised by the special case had been left undisposed of by the Court of Queen's Bench. Major Coghlan then applied to the Queen's Bench Division for an order for a writ of *mandamus* directed to the Inspectors to hold an inquiry into his title to use a fixed net at Dromina, or for an order commanding them to issue a certificate under the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1863, authorizing him to erect a fixed net, or for an order that the appeal by way of special case stated might be reinstated for hearing as not finally disposed of:—

Held, by the Queen's Bench Division and the Court of Appeal, that the application should be refused; that, the appeal having been finally disposed of by the Queen's Bench in 1864, all jurisdiction of the Court in regard thereto was spent; that the fixed net had been finally and conclusively condemned in 1864 as injurious to navigation, and was not "legally erected in the open season of 1862"; and that no new inquiry was open.

A detailed report in regard to each Fishery District appears at page 79.

Salmon Fisheries Inquiries.

During the year 1895 we held the public inquiries referred to in the following:—

In the month of August last, at Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford, into the alleged decrease of salmon in the River Suir.

As a result, we made the following proposed By-laws, which, however, will not come into force until and unless they shall receive the approval of Your Excellency in Council:—

"1. It is hereby prohibited to use any net (save eel nets used according to law, and save also landing nets used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line) in the fresh waters of the River Suir and tributaries."

"2. It is hereby prohibited, to use any draft or seine net of greater length than forty yards in that part of the tidal waters of the said River Suir and tributaries situated between an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said River Suir from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank, and the Wooden Bridge at Fiddown."

In the month of February last at Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal, into the state of the fisheries of the River Blackwater and Tributaries.

As a result we submitted for approval the following By-law :—

"It is hereby prohibited to use, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening, and six of the clock in the morning, any net (except a landing net used solely as auxiliary to angling legally with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in the several fishery, held under grant or charter, or by immemorial usage, next above the tidal flow in the said River Blackwater in the said No. 4, or Lismore District."

An appeal was lodged against it which was heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The By-Law was not approved of, and therefore will not come into operation.

In the month of September, at Skibbereen and Ballydehob, as a result of which we made By-laws to the following effect :—

"It is hereby prohibited to have in possession, for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries, in the said No. 6, or Skibbereen District, or on or near mill dams or weirs on said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally)."

"It is hereby prohibited to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of any river within the Skibbereen District."

These By-laws were approved of on 28th January, 1896.

At Skibbereen, in September last, into applications for an alteration in the size of the mesh of nets for the capture of salmon and trout, and for a By-law prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of salmon and trout in a further part of the River Ilen.

Both applications were refused.

At Bantry, on the 28th March last, to inquire into the obstruction to the passage of fish at the falls of Dunnamark. Arrangements were made for the construction of a pool to help salmon over the falls.

At Kenmare, on the 9th September, last, with the view of making the following By-Laws :—

"1. Prohibiting to have in possession, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries, in the Kenmare District, or on or near mill dams or weirs on said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally)."

"2. Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles

therein, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of any river within the Kenmare District."

The circumstances of the case did not necessitate the passing of these By-laws.

At Killarney, Caherciveen, and Killorglin, on the 22nd, 25th, and 27th April last, as a result of which we made the following By-law.

"It is hereby prohibited to have in possession, for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries in the said No. 7, or Killarney District, or on or near mill dams or Weirs on said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally)."

This By-law is now in force, it having been approved of by Your Excellency in Council on the 4th November, 1895.

At Killarney, on the 29th April last, into the question of the protection of salmon and fry at the Flesk Mills.

The Manager of the Mills undertook to put a guard in front of the turbine, and we gave instructions that a grating should be erected at the Tail Race during the ascent of gravid fish.

At Caherciveen, on the 2nd September last, into an application for change of the close season in the River Ferta.

The evidence did not warrant any alteration.

At Killorglin and Killarney, on the 4th and 6th September, 1895, in consequence of which we made the following By-law, which was approved of on the 20th April, 1896:—

"It is hereby prohibited to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of any river within the Killarney District."

At Rathkeale, on the 22nd day of March, 1895, into applications for change of angling season in the River Deel.

The evidence did not warrant any change.

At Limerick, on the 20th day of March, 1895, into an application to prohibit the use of night lines in the River Mulcaire and Tributaries.

The evidence did not justify such prohibition.

At Limerick, on the 5th November, 1895, to take into consideration the advisability of amending the By-Law which prohibits Netting between the 1st August and the 1st November, between Limerick and Graigue Island, so as to extend the distance in which Netting is prohibited to half a mile Westward of the Mouth of the Maigue, and to extend the time during which it is prohibited from the 1st August to the 12th February following.

And at Limerick on the 6th, and at Adare on the 8th November, last, to inquire into an application for a redefinition of the mouths of the rivers Maigue and Bunratty.

These matters present many difficulties, owing to conflicting interests; and we have not finally decided what will be the best course to pursue in regard thereto.

At Tralee, on the 11th November, 1895, as a result of which we made a By-law as follows :—

"It is hereby prohibited, to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries, in that portion of the barony of Corkaguiny, County of Kerry, which is situate in the said No. 8, or Limerick district, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally)."

This proposed By-law was submitted to Your Excellency in Council in due course, but was not approved of in its present form. It is our intention to re-submit it in an amended form.

At Tralee, on the 13th November, 1895, to define the mouths of the Rivers flowing into the Sea at the Blackrock between Ardfert and Ballyheige in the County of Kerry.

We did not see our way, in the existing circumstances of the case, to make any order in this matter.

At Galway, Oughterard, and Clonbur, on the 24th, 27th, and 30th September, 1895, into the following matters :—

"1. An application for a By-law prohibiting the use of cross lines on Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carrá for a period of three years.

"2. The system of netting at present pursued in these Lakes.

"3. The making of such By-laws, Rules, Orders, or Regulations, as shall seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries of said lakes."

Having carefully reviewed the evidence which came before us, and further considered the circumstances after inspections, we arrived at the following decisions :—

First—Lough Corrib.

The evidence as to the decline in the quantity of fish in Lough Corrib was to a great extent overborne by contrary testimony.

It is a fact that a considerable number of men living chiefly about Oughterard, support themselves and their families by cross-line fishing, and, although these men might find employment by taking out anglers to fish, if the lake became more attractive from that point of view, still the prospects of such a development are too remote to seriously affect the case as presented to us. We

therefore did not see our way to make any By-law restricting the present system of cross-line fishing on Lough Corrib.

Poaching in various forms, and illegal netting, undoubtedly prevail, and it seemed to us that the Board of Conservators were not exercising their powers or expending their funds in a judicious manner. The Inspection of Water Bailiffs at Oughterard was not satisfactory. This matter has, however, since been dealt with by the Conservators.

Second—Lough Mask and Lough Carra.

Abundant evidence came before us to show that the fishing for trout in Lough Mask is on the decline, and as salmon have no means of access to the lake, and to the streams and lakes which pour their waters into it, it seemed advisable that it should be considered apart from Lough Corrib.

There is no body of fishermen subsisting solely by cross-line fishing on Lough Mask. We therefore decided to prohibit that system of fishing as injurious to the stock of fish in the lake, and prejudicial to the general interest of the fisheries.

Evidence was given that great destruction of spawning fish takes place by means of nets and spears in the tributary streams, and that illegal netting is carried on in the lake itself. We therefore think it best to prohibit the use of all nets in Loughs Mask and Carra, and all the lakes and streams which empty their waters into them, except landing nets used as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line.

While deciding to act thus with a view to the better protection of the fisheries, we cannot but express our regret at the apathy which seemed to exist in those who, in the first instance, might be supposed to be interested in the fisheries. On Lough Mask and its tributaries, outside the area of the one several fishery, no attempt seems to be made, except by the Royal Irish Constabulary, to enforce the law. No water bailiffs are employed by the Board of Conservators in this portion of the Galway district, as no fund exists out of which they could be paid—hence the law is openly violated.

It is to be hoped that some local effort may now be made, otherwise the making of By-laws is almost futile.

We accordingly submitted for the approval of Your Excellency in Council the following proposed By-laws:—

"1. The use of all nets for the capture of fish (except a Landing Net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line) is hereby prohibited in Lough Mask, and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it.

"2. The use of Cross Lines for the capture of fish is hereby prohibited in Lough Mask, and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it.

"3. It is hereby prohibited to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset,

at any season of the year, on or near the Banks of Lough Mask, and all Streams and Lakes flowing into it, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line).

"4. It is hereby prohibited to have any Net for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish (save a Landing Net for use when fishing legally with single rod and line), in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh or other vessel on Lough Mask, or on any Lakes or Rivers which flow into it."

By-law No. 3 was not approved of in its present form. It is our intention to re-submit it in an amended form with By-laws Nos. 1, 2, and 4.

At Ballycroy (Co. Mayo) on the 2nd October, 1895, into the subject of the Re-definition of the boundary of the mouth of the conjoined Rivers Owenmore and Owenduff, in the County of Mayo.

The evidence did not justify any change.

At Limavady, on the 24th January, 1895, into an application to alter the Season for the Capture of Salmon and Trout by Single Rod and Line in the River Roe.

The evidence did not justify any change of the existing close season.

At Bushmills, Ballycastle, and Glenarm, on the 5th, 11th, and 13th June, 1895, into the following applications:—

"I. To alter the Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to capture Salmon or Trout by means of Nets and all other Engines (save Single Rod and Line), in the Tidal Waters of that part of the Ballycastle District situated between the Northern boundary of the Mouth of the Cushendall River and Portrush, save the Tidal Waters of the River Glendun.

"II. To alter the Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to capture Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Glenarm and Glencloy Rivers in the Ballycastle District."

We made an order under which the close season for nets and all other engines, save single rods and lines, in the district was altered so as to commence on the 20th September and end on the 16th March following.

No appeal was lodged against the Close Season Order and it consequently became law.

At Newtownards, on the 5th June, 1895, into an allegation that the passage of fish in the River Enler was obstructed by the new Weir erected by the Comber Distillery Company.

As a result, an arrangement was made for the construction of a fish pass.

Artificial Propagation.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Hatcheries at work during the season of 1895 :—

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

River Slaney. Hatchery established by R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq., D.L., at Newtownbarry House :—

"In reply to yours of the 17th, relative to the salmon hatchery here, I beg to state that there are at present about 70,000 salmon "ova" in the hatching boxes, some of which are in a forward state, and will hatch in a few days. I have also a few thousand Loch Leven trout "ova" which are partly hatched and doing well. Mr. Hall-Dare is introducing the trout, and also some rainbow trout in the hope of improving both the quality and quantity of trout in the rivers here.

"JOHN SIM.

"January 27th, 1896."

LISMORE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater. Hatchery established at Lismore by the Messrs. Foley, Lessees of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Operations were commenced on 28th October, when three hauls of the net were made, resulting in the capture of sixteen nearly ripe fish. The river was then too low for the hatch, but a rise occurring it was set to work on November 1st, and only worked up to the 9th, when a sufficiency of fish had been procured for the time being. It was again set to work on 2nd December and worked up to December 20th, the result being very few spawners, but a considerable number of spring fish in splendid condition.

The state of the water all through being such that the Queen's gap was taking nearly all the fish, and as the net was only fished on two days, which showed good results, the quantity of fish, both spawners and spring, that passed up the river must have been enormous.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Number of times hatch was fished,	.	.	.	.	17
" " net " "	.	.	.	.	4
Number of spring fish taken in hatch, 28,	averaging	18 lbs. each.			
" " " net,	7,	"	18	"	"

Unripe and unfit fish taken in hatch and put above weir, 57, averaging 8 lbs.

Unripe and unfit fish taken in net and put back to river, 13, averaging 10 lbs.

Ripe, or nearly so, taken in hatch and put into hatchery, 123, averaging 11 lbs.

Ripe, or nearly so, taken in net and put into hatchery, 16, averaging 10 lbs.

Ova laid down, from 55 female fish averaging 10 lbs. each, 416,000 eggs.

R. & E. FOLEY.

KENMARE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater (County Kerry). Hatchery established on the Mahony Estate by R. McClure, Esq., J.P., Agent for the property.

"The system of artificial propagation of salmon which has been followed for a great many years in connection with this river was, as usual, successful last year. This winter over 100,000 ova have been deposited in the hatchery, which is a simple contrivance. A short description of it may be interesting to some who may be disposed to regard artificial propagation as a critical and expensive undertaking.

"The Hatchery consists of a series of boxes 6 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, laid perfectly level, each succeeding box being placed about 2 inches lower level, with a lead lip to lead gently a supply of water from one to another. Water supply is provided by a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe inserted in a filter bed, through which the supply water percolates. The boxes are then filled with clear, well washed, fine pebbly river gravel to within 3 inches of the top, and on this bed the ova are laid, the water being about two inches over. To protect from frost and vermin covers are of course essential. An empty box to receive the young salmon when hatched is fixed at the end of the series. When the young fish arrive at a certain stage they travel down and into this, from which they are easily removed and conveyed to minor tributaries which are the best nurseries for them. It seems extraordinary that so little is done in Ireland in this way to develop and increase the value of the fisheries. One of the reasons probably is that there are so many separate interests in the great bulk of Irish rivers. The co-operation of owners (not always easily obtained), would meet this difficulty. Such work should be liberally initiated by Government help, for our salmon fisheries are of national importance, providing, as they do, employment for the poor, amusement for the rich, and increase of food supply. A few hundreds a year given by the Government to supplement and encourage local efforts once initiated would, if properly managed, do more to increase the supply of salmon than all the Fishery Laws which have been made or can be made. Millions of ova are annually destroyed by floods and other causes in the natural spawning beds of our rivers, and the loss in this way is, I believe, a hundred fold in excess of destruction by poaching and other causes. It is hopeless to expect our Irish Salmon Fisheries to flourish as they should until the Inspectors of Fisheries are provided by Parliament with the means to encourage their development.

"ROBT. MCCLURE."

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established by Henry A. Herbert of Muckross, Esq., on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake, one of the chain of lakes commonly known as Killarney Lakes.

"17th February, 1896.

"I beg to forward you a report of the spawning operations in the Muckross Hatcheries during the past season—1895-96—as follows:—

"The hatchery is divided into two parts—the one at Cloghereen Pool, and the other part at Tore Lake.

"The former has twenty-four boxes—the latter six.

"Five of these boxes are filled with Loch Leven trout—20,000 ova were hatched. The balance of the boxes are filled with salmon ova; the result of spawning seven male and nineteen female fish. Each box contains 8,000 ova; the result is we have about 200,000 eggs in hatchery boxes, all in good condition.

"The Loch Leven trout are hatched out and doing well.

"Since last season two new receiving ponds have been added to the already existing ones at Cloghereen Pool and Tore Lake.

"I am glad to inform you that the operations of 1894-95 were most successful, and the Abbey Stream was full of young fish, the majority of which have gone to the lake on their way to the sea.

"We attribute our success in a great measure to the excellence, purity, and even temperature of the water.

"We had great difficulty this year in obtaining the requisite number of fish for filling our boxes, and I must call your attention to the great want of spawning fish in the upper waters of Killarney District, in fact, we found it impossible to start a new hatchery in the upper Lake owing to this cause.

"It is too early to give any idea of what the eventual success of these operations will be, but by steady perseverance year by year, I feel certain great practical results will follow, provided always the law is adhered to, and fair play shown us on the lower waters.

"HENRY A. K. HERBERT."

SLIGO DISTRICT.

Hatchery at Ballisodare, established by Colonel Cooper, H.M. Lieutenant for County Sligo.

"Markree Castle, Collooney,

"6th March, 1896.

"I delayed until I could give you some results, to comply with your request to furnish a report on the propagation of salmon at my hatchery at Ballisodare. My stock of ova this season consists of:—Between 60,000 to 70,000 ova from Ballyshannon river, 16,000 Scotch ova, 15,000 Rhine ova, 16,000 French ova from the river Dordogne.

"I received the Rhine ova early in February. They began to hatch out at once, and for quite three weeks continued healthy and strong. The fry then began to die off, and I lost all but about 500 in three days. The mortality continued, and at this date I have not more than 150 left alive.

"The only explanation I can offer for this unfortunate result is the great difference between the temperature of the Rhine at Basle and my river, as I was most successful last spring, when, owing to the long and continued frost, my river remained at an exceptionally low temperature for several weeks. I hope, however, that by getting ova over earlier—about three weeks before the time for hatching out—I shall be able next season to acclimatize to some extent the ova and the fry to the change of rivers.

"The Scotch began to hatch out about the middle of February, and I have at present about 7,000 fry in the troughs.

"The Ballyshannon fish did not begin to appear until the 2nd inst., and are not nearly all out yet, but the ova were collected from a fine class of salmon. I therefore feel sure that the result will be satisfactory. I am greatly indebted to the owners of the Ballyshannon fishery for the generous way in which they have supplied me with ova for several years, and I consider myself very fortunate in being able to stock my river with fish of such superior quality as the Ballyshannon salmon.

"The French ova are much smaller than any of the others. There was also a considerable loss in getting them over, as they were quite six days on the road from Barage-Bergerac here compared with three days from Basle.

"The fry also commenced to hatch out on the 2nd, and so far they appear healthy and well.

"My great difficulty hitherto has been to provide my hatchery with a supply of clean water. At present it is supplied from the river, and in spite of passing it through a number of filters of various kinds, when there is a heavy flood in the river I have found it impossible to prevent a certain amount of sediment settling on the ova. I have, however, formed a stream not too far away which may, I think, prove suitable, and if after longer observation I am satisfied with the result, I propose to build another and much larger hatchery, for I feel convinced after several years' experience that the artificial propagation of salmon is the surest way of keeping a river properly stocked; and also where necessary as in my river, it provides a means for improving the quality of the salmon.

"EDWARD H. COOPER."

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

River Erne, County Fermanagh. Hatchery established by R.L. Moore, Esq., D.L., one of the proprietors of the Erne Fisheries.

"This hatchery was fully stocked during the month of December, 1895, with one million of ova, taken from 118 female salmon.

"R. L. MOORE."

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

The Owenea Hatchery.

"Estate Office, Glenties, Co. Donegal,
"21st February.

"I am sorry I have been unable to send in a report of the work done at this hatchery during the present close season before this. The hatchery has been doubled in size, and about 230,000 ova put down, as against 120,000 last year. Spawning began on the 27th November and finished the 31st December; 41 hens and about 50 cocks were used. The ova have done very well, and if the present warm weather lasts I expect hatching to begin about the 6th March. If there are any further details required, I shall be very glad to give all the information I can.

"A. W. DE MOLEYSNS."

"Lackbeg House, Burton Port,
"25th March, 1896.

"I do not think that there is anything of much importance that I can add to my former letter relative to the above Hatchery, except that the ova finished hatching about a week ago. They have done extremely well from the first, and I am sure that we have not lost 5 per cent. since the ova were put down up to the present time, which is very satisfactory.

"A. W. DE MOLEYSNS."

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established at Newtown Stewart, River Mourne, by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee from the Honorable the Irish Society of the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"Artificial spawning was commenced at this place on 27th November, 1895, and on 30th December the hatchery was stocked with 820,000 ova, taken from 160 female salmon.

"R. L. MOORE."

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

River Bann, County of Londonderry. Hatchery established at Movinagher by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee from the Honorable the Irish Society of the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"No artificial hatching was attempted at this place last season. For two years experiments were carried on, which proved very successful—so much so that it was not thought desirable to continue them, as it is hoped that before another season comes round a large and permanent hatchery will be erected on the Bann or some of its tributaries.

"R. L. MOORE."

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

River Boyne, County Meath. Hatchery established at Black Castle, Navan.

"February 5, 1896. .

"This hatchery is now completed, and is built entirely of concrete, and is sixty feet long by twenty feet wide, and eight feet to eaves, and is fitted with six sets of wooden boxes put across the house, and two sets of concrete boxes, and capable of holding one million ova. All the

boxes are fitted with galvanized wire net trays for holding the ova. No gravel whatever is used, as no box can be kept thoroughly clean without trays, and the success of a good hatch depends on thorough cleanliness.

"The hatchery is heated by small bore hot-water pipes to keep out the frost. Last spring 75,000 salmon fry were turned out.

"This year 530,000 ova have been laid down, and up to this date have done remarkably well, only some 2,000 having died. This ova was taken from 52 female salmon, from 8 to 23 lbs., and the milt from 50 male fish, from 8 to 40 lbs. During the winter the temperature of water in hatchery was from 44 to 48 degrees, river from 40 to 44 degrees.

"The first ova hatched after sixty-one days, the shortest time I ever remember.

"There was room in hatchery for one million ova, but the required number could not be procured owing to high floods.

"In order to get the full benefit of the hatchery there should be enough ponds to keep the fry in for six months or longer, till they are able to take care of themselves; to make these would require a considerable sum of money, which at present is not forthcoming.

"I think the Government could not do better than make a small grant to the hatcheries in Ireland for this purpose.

"RICHARD R. FITZHERBERT."

POLLEN FISHERIES.

General Observations.

The pollen fisheries of Lough Neagh were not so successful this year as in 1894. The amount exported was about 245 tons, as compared with 442 tons. Taking the average price as £16 a ton, the value of the 1895 export would be £3,920.

The amount paid for licence duty showed a considerable falling off.

The use of draft nets for pollen in Lough Neagh was up to the 20th April, 1896, illegal under the provisions of a By-law passed nearly thirty years ago. Notwithstanding this By-law draft nets have heretofore been used extensively in the Lough. We held an inquiry into these fisheries towards the end of the year 1894, and came to the conclusion that draft-nets for pollen might be allowed under certain conditions. We submitted for approval, in April, 1895, a By-law permitting the use of a draft net with a mesh of five inches, and proposed to limit the operation of the By-law to three years. The salmon and eel fisheries of Lough Neagh are, as well as the pollen fisheries, extremely valuable, and it is very difficult to harmonize the relations of those who pursue the different industries therein. Having regard to the representations made against our By-law, Your Excellency in Council did not think proper to approve of it. We submitted another By-law, dated 12th October, 1895, allowing the use of draft-nets for pollen. It differs from the former in not being limited to any term in its operation, in allowing a

smaller sized mesh, and in prohibiting the use of the draft net within half a mile of the mouth of any river flowing into Lough Neagh, and also in a part of Toome Bay.

The By-law was approved of on 20th April, 1896, and therefore is now in force. It will be found in Appendix No. 18, page 187.

Under the existing law, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 20, it is illegal to capture pollen of less size than eight inches. Local objection existed even to that limit, as being too large. We consequently authorized experiments to be made during the close season, with the object of ascertaining the condition of fish under and about that size. The following are copies of the reports forwarded to us. They are very interesting, and, apart altogether from the consideration of the question whether a fish of less than eight inches is of any use as a marketable commodity, they satisfy us that a smaller limit would be injurious to these fisheries:—

Examinations of Pollen during Close Season, 1893-94.

Extract from (Local) Inspector Kidd's Report, 17th February, 1894:—

"Small Pollen."—On 20th November I got 14 under 6 inches and 21 of 7 inches. The ova in them was very weak.
On 5th December I got 4 of 6 inches, 11 of over 7 inches, and 22 of 8 inches. The former (6 and 7 inch) were all weak in spawn, but the 8 inch were fairly strong.
On 12th January I got 19 of 6½ inches, 11 of 7½ inches, 13 of 8 inches, but on that date they had all spawned.
I made another examination (15th) with the same result. Length, 6, 6½, 7, and 7½ inches.

(Local) Inspector Duff's Report, 6th February, 1894:—

Date of Examination.	Size of Pollen.	Sex.	Condition of Ova.
November 6th.	8 inch.	Male.	—
" " "	7½ "	Female.	Good condition.
" " "	6½ "	" "	Not quite so good.
" 20th.	6 "	" "	Good condition.
" " "	7 "	" "	do.
" " "	5 "	" "	Not so good.
December 4th.	8 "	" "	Spawned.
" " "	7½ "	" "	do.
" " "	7 "	" "	Good condition.
" " "	5½ "	" "	Rather weak.
" 21st.	23 of 8 inches, 18 of 7 inches, 20 of 5 inches.	—	All spawned.

Examinations of Pollen in Lough Neagh during Close Season of 1894-5.

Date of Examination.	No. of Pollen.	Length in inches.	Sex.	Condition of Ova.	Remarks.
1894. November 8,	5	7	Female,	Weak.	
Do., .	8	6	do.,	No ova.	
Do., .	4	6	Male, .	do.	
November 26,	40	3 to 6	Female,	do.	
Do., .	20	3 to 6	Male, .	do.	
November 27,	6	7	Female,	Weak.	
Do., .	9	6	do.,	No ova.	
Do., .	8	6	Male, .	do.	
November 30,	7	8	Female,	At spawning.	
Do., .	7	7½	do.,	do.	
Do., .	7	6	do.,	No ova.	
December 4,	30	3½ to 6	Female,	do.	
Do., .	14	3½ to 6	Male, .	do.	
Do., .	1	8½	Female,	At spawning.	
Do., .	2	8½	Male, .	do.	
Do., .	3	10	Female,	After spawning.	
Do., .	1	11	Female,	do.	
Do., .	6	10	Male, .	Spent.	
December 15,	10	8	Female,	After spawning.	
Do., .	9	8	Male, .	Spent.	
Do., .	10	7	Female,	After spawning.	
1895. January 5,	4	8	Female,	do.	Owing to the severe storms it was impossible to get any fish, but on the one occasion after the 15th December last.
Do., .	4	8½	Male, .	Spent.	
Do., .	6	10	Female,	After spawning.	
Do., .	10	10	Male, .	Spent.	
Do., .	4	10½	Female,	After spawning.	
Do., .	4	10½	Male, .	Spent.	

THOS. J. ENGLISH,
Clerk to Conservators.

12th Feb., 1895.

Examinations of Pollen in Lough Neagh during Close Season of 1895-96.

Date of Examination.	No. of Pollen examined.	Length.	Sex.	Condition of Ova.	Remarks.
2nd Nov., 1895.	103	36 from 3 to 5 inches.	59 Female,	Not perceptible.	
		19 " 5 " 7 "			
		4 " 7 " 8 "			
		27 " 3 " 5 "			
		16 " 5 " 7 "			
12th Dec., 1895.	32	3 " 7 " 8 "	46 Male, .	Do.	
		4 " 5 inches.			
		10 " 5 1/2 "			
		14 " 6 "			
18th Dec., 1895.	78	4 " 8 "	14 Female, 18 Male, .	No ova.	
		23 " 3 to 5 inches.			
		13 " 5 " 7 "			
		42 " 7 " 8 "			
		21 " 3 " 5 "			
18th Dec., 1895.	294	14 " 5 " 7 "	37 Male, .	Do.	The (local) Inspectors report:—None of the fish examined, under 8 inches in length, on the 18th Dec., 1895, had the appearance of ova.
		2 " 7 " 8 "			
		100 " 3 " 5 "			
		50 " 5 " 7 "			
		4 " 7 " 8 "			
1st Jan., 1896.	163	70 " 3 " 5 "	154 Female,	Do.	Two F. Pollen between 7 and 8 inches in length were examined, one had spawned, and the other had not. The ova in the latter fish being so small as to be almost imperceptible.
		52 " 5 " 7 "			
		8 " 7 " 8 "			
		60 " 3 " 5 "			
		30 " 5 " 7 "			
Total.	661	20 " 3 " 5 "	90 Female,	Do.	
		35 " 5 " 7 "			
		7 " 7 " 8 "			

THOS. J. ENGLISH,
Clerk to Conservators.

Lisburn, 31st January, 1896.

Netting Operations in Lough Melvin.

The following is copy of a report on netting operations in Lough Melvin to ascertain if pollen occurs in the Lake, made by Dr. Creighton, of Ballyshannon:—

"Ballyshannon, January 18, 1896.

"In 'Ballyshannon, its History and Antiquities' (1), page 122, the following sentence occurs:—'The pollen, or fresh-water herring (*Coregonus pollan*) has been taken in the estuary, where they have doubtlessly come from Lough Erne. The number of these fish in Lough Melvin has, it appears, greatly increased of late; their size is from 9 to 13 inches long, and they are most abundant in the months of November and December.'

"F. C. Parker, in 'Fishing,' also states that *C. pollan* is found in Lough Melvin, but adds that this fish is classed with the char family (2).

"At the suggestion of Dr. Scharff, and with the permission of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, I endeavoured to ascertain if *C. pollan* really does occur in the Lake, and, at the same time, to obtain a few specimens for the Natural History Museum.

"The experiments were carried out in the following manner, under arrangements made with R. A. Hamilton, Esq., the Secretary of the Local Board of Conservators.

"A net (2 inch mesh) was set on Saturday evening, November 23rd, in from 9 to 14 feet of water, on the shallows west of Inishkeen Island, and was lifted on the evening of the 24th; it had taken four dozen char, all belonging to the one species, *S. Grayii* of Gunther. About half of the specimens had spawned.

"On Monday, 25th, the net was set in the same place, and lifted on Tuesday evening. It contained only a dead char and the head of another. Some cormorants were swimming about the net as we approached, and my boatmen think that they had probably feasted on our take; so we removed the net to a sunken island S.W., and about 300 yards from Inishkeen Island.

"The net was lifted on the following night: it contained a few char, all of whom had spawned. The bad weather which marked the beginning of December prevented any further attempts being made.

"The specimens taken were carefully measured; they averaged 10 to 12 inches long; the largest, a male, was $15\frac{1}{4}$, and the smallest, a female, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"Notwithstanding Thompson's statement that 'The males are generally more gracefully formed than the females, and most of them are rather brighter in colour, but there is no external character so strikingly different as to lead to a certain knowledge of the sex,' &c. (3), I found comparatively little difficulty in distinguishing them. The males are darker on the back, the orange spots are better marked, and the belly is almost always red, while the females are much more silvery in hue. As interesting invertebrates have frequently been obtained from the stomachs of char, I opened a large number, but unfortunately with negative results, due, I believe, in the first place to the scarcity of food caused by the assembly of a large number of fish for spawning purposes in a small area of the lake, and secondly to the fish being probably some hours in the net before it was lifted.

(1.) Allingham, H.—"Ballyshannon, its History and Antiquities," Londonderry, 1878.

(2.) Parker, F. C.—"Fishing," May 5 1888.

(3.) Thompson, W.—"Natural History of Ireland," IV., page 160. Ann. and Mag., 1840, VI., page 489.

"HABITS OF GRAY'S CHAR.

"Lough Melvin is about seven and a half miles long; the upper portion, a mile and a half wide, is deep and free from islands, except along the northern shore. The lower part is shallower and not so wide; it has three large islands in the centre, and several shallows, known locally as 'sunken islands,' at various distances from the shore. The long axis of both islands and shallows runs with wonderful uniformity N.W. by W. and S.E. by S. Char are plentiful in the upper, less common in the lower half of the lake. Except while spawning they inhabit the deep waters; they are seldom, if ever, taken with the artificial fly or the worm, and only occasionally with the minnow when trolling for salmon.

"In Windermere and other English lakes (4) in spring and summer systematic fishing for char is a not unimportant industry. As far as I can ascertain no attempt has ever been made to capture char in the deep waters of Lough Melvin.

"Early in November, usually in the first week, large shoals invade the sunken islands and shallow points of the shores for the purpose of spawning; the natives state that they drive all the trout from the ground they intend occupying. This assertion is supported by the fact that I did not take a single trout in the net on any occasion. Char spawn as a rule in from six to ten feet of water. Details are unknown, but the natives believe that they spawn at night, and retire to deep water during the day. Spawning is over by December 1st, when they retire to the deep for the rest of the year.

"ENTOMOSTRACA.

"On the evening of November 24th, while returning at 7 p.m. from setting my net, I put a tow-net overboard, though I must confess I did not expect to get many specimens, as the night was decidedly cold and frosty; but to my great surprise, on hauling it in, I found it contained an enormous number of Entomostraca belonging to the following species:—

"*Daphnia galeata*, Sars.—Very plentiful. Other Irish localities are Upper Lough Erne (5) and neighbourhood of Galway. (6).

"*D. longispina*, O. F. Muller.—A few specimens.

"*Sida crystallina*, O. F. Muller.—Abundant. This is by far the most widely distributed and abundant Entomostracan in the lakes and ponds of the North of Ireland. I have found it in all I have examined, except those which are liable to be completely dried up in hot weather. My experience is thus directly opposed to Baird's observations in England, viz.: 'They do not appear to be numerous in the localities in which I have found them, and indeed are of rare occurrence' (7); and to Scourfield's more recent researches in Wanstead Park (8) and in Wales (9).

"*Bythotrephes longimanus*, Loydig.—Two specimens only. This species appears to be rare in Lough Melvin, and the individuals are smaller than those taken by me in Lough Erne (5).

- (4) Day, F.—"British and Irish Salmonidae," page 235, et seq.
 (5) Creighton, R. H.—"Irish Naturalist," Vol. II., page 24.
 (6) Hodgson, T. V.—"Irish Naturalist," Vol. IV., page 190.
 (7) Baird, W.—"Natural History of British Entomostraca," Ray Society, page 109.
 (8) Scourfield, D. J.—"Entomostraca of Wanstead Park," Journal Q. Micro. Club, Ser. II., Vol. V., page 109.
 (9) Scourfield, D. J.—"Preliminary Account of the Entomostraca of N. Wales," Journal of Q. Micro. Club, Ser. II., Vol. VI.

"*Bosmina longispina*, Leydig.—A few specimens only. I have frequently taken it before in the lake. It is by no means a typical '*longispina*,' but Mr. J. D. Scourfield, who kindly examined it for me a year ago, states that it clearly belongs to the '*longispina*' group. It is also recorded from Connemara (10) and neighbourhood of Galway (6).

"*Diaptomus gracilis*, Sars.—Plentiful. These specimens were not coloured. I have taken this species of a most beautiful red colour in Lough Columbille, near Ballyshannon, about 400 feet above sea level. Scourfield (9) makes the following generalisation:—'As a rule specimens inhabiting the more elevated lakes (in Wales), say 800 feet and upwards, are of a brilliant red colour, while those in the lower lakes are not abnormally coloured.'

"*Cyclops serrulatus*, Fischer.—Plentiful.

"In conclusion, I would call attention to the important field of study, at present almost totally neglected in Ireland, offered by the fresh-water invertebrates. On the Continent and in America, to a less extent in England, something is being done, but in Ireland practically nothing. That the Entomostracæ are of economic importance has been shown by Professor Forbes, of Illinois (11), who has proved that some of the best American fresh-water fish are almost dependent on some one or more species of entomostraca. With all our natural advantages when will we have in Ireland a properly equipped Fresh-water Zoological Station?

"R. H. CREIGHTON, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal."

DETAILED REPORTS—SEA FISHERIES.

Detailed Report on Beam Trawling.

Starting from Dublin, and going southwards, the following will give an idea of the industry in the different localities around the coast.

The Dublin fleet consisted in 1895 of fifty-nine sailing boats of from twenty-eight to sixty tons measurement, and was manned by 171 men and 48 boys. Eighteen of the boats were over fifty tons, twenty between forty and fifty tons, and eleven between thirty and forty tons, and one between twenty and thirty tons. There were also nine small boats of less than ten tons. They trawl all the year, weather permitting. Their general take was an average one. It was landed principally at Skerries, Howth, Kingstown, and Dublin, and disposed of in the Dublin market, to which it was conveyed by train and carts. The sizes of the fish were fair, and were not noticed to be smaller than usual. The large boats work the East Coast off-shore waters from the Kish

(10.) Norman and Brady.—"A Monograph of British Entomostraca," Ac., London, 1867, page 8.

11.) Forbes, Professor.—"American Naturalist," July, 1882.

Lightship to the North and South Lightships, County Down, and fish outside territorial limits. The small trawlers work in the River Liffey inside the North Bull Light. The want of safe anchorage at Ringsend is very severely felt. On return from the week's fishing the boats are in certain winds, almost without protection. Eight steam trawlers of from forty-eight to sixty-five tons from Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Milford, and Douglas, were observed working off this coast during the year. Their fish was landed locally, if less than seven tons—if over that they took it to Liverpool or Milford. No disputes occurred between the fishermen in the district.

From Arklow and Courtown ten boats and fifty-six men worked, generally in territorial waters, during the greater part of the year. One of the boats was of ten tons measurement, and nine under ten tons. They fitted out also for other classes of fishing. The boats landed and sold their fish locally. Some of capture was forwarded to Dublin markets. The take at Arklow showed a falling off, but that at Courtown was an average one. The different kinds taken at Arklow were of a fair size, but those at Courtown were smaller than usual. There were no disputes among the fishermen. The bar at Courtown is a hindrance to boats getting in and out.

Sixteen sailing boats (fourteen under ten tons and two between ten and twenty tons), manned by fifty men, trawled out of Wexford and Ballygeary throughout the year. The take of the Wexford boats showed a falling off in quantity, but the size of the fish was fair. The take of the Ballygeary boats was an average one. The fish was landed and sold locally. Trawling took place here in territorial waters. In Waterford Harbour thirty-seven boats (thirty-six of them under ten tons measurement), with seventy-two men and four boys, trawled from August until December. Their take was landed locally, and sold in Waterford. It showed a falling off in quantity, and the fish were much smaller than usual. Complaints are made of the want of a place to moor boats.

Dunmore is an important trawling station, there being seven boats (five of them between thirty and forty tons, and two over forty tons), and twenty-six men and two boys, engaged in the industry. They follow it throughout the year along the coast outside the territorial limit. The take was an average one, and the fish caught were of a fair size. It was landed and sold in Dunmore East.

Off Helvick Head, outside the territorial limit, two large steam trawlers worked during November. Their measurements are not known. The ports from which they hailed are not known. Off Youghal outside the territorial limit trawlers from Ballycotton were observed. They were of an average tonnage of from four to five tons, and trawled all the year round. Their take was partly landed at Youghal.

Ten small vessels (four and a half to nine tons), with twenty men, worked throughout the year inside Cork Harbour, from East Ferry. The weather was favourable, and their take was an

average one. It was landed in Queenstown and sent by train to Cork market for sale. The size of the fish was fair.

Off Old Head, Kinsale, inside the territorial limit, three sailing trawlers from Cork Harbour, of an average tonnage of fifteen tons, trawled from May to September.

At Baltimore there were three sailing trawlers (nineteen, twenty, and twenty-seven tons respectively), worked by twenty-four men during January, February, March, October, November, and December, within the three miles limit. They fitted out for the drift net fishing in the season. Their capture is reported as showing a slight falling off in quantity, but the different kinds of fish were of a fair size. The take was landed at Baltimore, and was sold to local buyers and sent to Cork and England for sale.

One steam and three sailing trawlers from Schull and Queenstown trawled between Cape Clear and Kidge Island inside the territorial limit. The tonnage of the steam trawler was thirty-six tons, and of the sailing trawlers sixteen tons. They trawled during October and November, and the fish captured was landed at Baltimore.

From Schull one steam and two sailing trawlers (the tonnage of the former being between thirty and forty tons, and of the latter between twenty and thirty tons) with twelve men, trawled in the bays and channels between Sheep Head and Cape Clear, within territorial waters, from April to November. Their take was landed at Schull and sold at that place and at Cork. It showed a slight decrease on that of last year. The sizes of the different kinds were fair. The sailing trawlers fitted out for the mackerel fishing also.

One steam and six sailing trawlers from Skibbereen and Schull fished in Dunmanus and Ballydevlin Bays this year. Their average tonnage was thirty tons, and their fish was landed at Schull.

From Bantry two steam and one sailing trawlers worked about Bantry Bay, and along the adjoining coasts, from January to March, and June to November. The steamers are of thirty-seven and thirty-five tons (gross) respectively, and the sailing of twenty-seven tons. Fifteen men are employed on them. Two of the trawlers fitted out for the spring mackerel fishery. Their general take was an average one, and the sizes were fair. It was landed in Bantry and Castletown, and was sold there and in Cork. There was trawling here within the three-mile limit—sometimes very close in shore—and this gave rise to some objection on the part of other fishermen.

From Laurence's Cove a five and three quarter ton boat, with five men, also worked in Bantry Bay in September and October. She also fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. Her take by trawl was an average one, and was sold locally. The fish were of fair size. The trawling was within the three-mile limit.

Two sailing boats (of fourteen and twenty-five tons, respectively), manned by seven men, worked from Rossinore Island to Cod Head from January to October. Their take was an average

one, and the fish were of a fair size. It was landed locally, and sold locally and in Dublin. The industry suffers owing to the expense of conveying fish by cart to rail at Kenmare.

Two steam yachts from Cork, and nine sailing trawlers from Dingle worked from August to September in Ballinskelligs and St. Finan's Bays. The fish was landed locally.

Dingle is a most important trawling port. There are twenty-two sailing boats, two between ten and twenty tons, sixteen between twenty and thirty tons, three between thirty and forty tons, and one between forty and fifty tons. Eighty-eight men are employed in them. They work in Dingle and other bays, and around that part of the coast, both inside and outside the three-mile limit, during the entire year. They also fitted out for other fishing. Their take showed a falling off in quantity, but the fish were of a fair size. It was generally landed locally and sold in inland towns, to which it was conveyed by rail.

On the northern side of the estuary of the Shannon, from Cappagh two sailing boats, of under ten tons each, were worked occasionally by six men during the winter months, between Kilcredane and Scatterry Island. The quantity taken was below the average, but the sizes did not show a diminution. The fish was landed at Kilrush and Cappa and was sent to Limerick by river steamer and sold there. One of these sailing boats fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing.

From Galway twelve sailing craft worked about the bay, manned by forty-eight men and fourteen boys. Six of them were between forty and fifty tons measurement; five between thirty and forty tons; and one between twenty and thirty tons. They worked all the year at trawling. The take was landed and sold at Galway. It was an average one as to size.

From Costello Bay, two sailing trawlers of twenty-eight and thirty-two tons respectively, and manned by eight men and two boys, trawled about the bay. The fish were landed at Galway and sent to Dublin by rail. The take was an average one, and the fish were of a fair size. The boats also fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. The fishermen of Tribane complain of the destruction of their lines by the trawlers.

A few steam trawlers (of an average of sixty to seventy tons) were observed outside the Aran Islands during the winter and early spring months.

One sailing trawler of thirteen tons from Westport trawled in Ballynakill Bay during June and November. The fish caught were of an average size, and were landed at Westport. The quantity taken showed an increase.

One steam trawler of 50 tons, and seven sailing trawlers of seventeen, thirteen, six, five, and four tons, hailing from Ballinakill, Westport, and Murrisk, trawled in Killary Bay and neighbourhood from March to October. The fish was landed locally, and was sold locally and in Dublin.

Five sailing boats, hailing from Murrisk (one between thirty and forty tons, two between twenty and thirty tons, and two under ten tons), and twenty men, trawled off Mulrany and Doughbeg (occasionally in territorial waters), from March to October, but were much interfered with by the rough weather. Their take was sold locally. At intervals these boats were engaged in other fishing. The quantity captured showed a great falling off. The trawling industry suffers owing to the want of an accessible harbour.

In Blacksod Bay seven steam trawlers from ports in Great Britain fished during the months of April and July. They did not land their fish in Ireland.

In Donegal Bay three small sailing boats (three, four, and six tons respectively), with twelve men, trawled all the year round. The quantity taken showed a great falling off, and the size of the plaice, soles, and turbot was much smaller than formerly. The capture was sold in Dublin and English towns.

In Lough Swilly three sailing boats (two of twelve tons each, one of sixteen tons), with eight men and two boys, trawled from January to May. The take was an average one in all respects. Part of it was landed and sold in Buncrana, and the remainder despatched thence by train for sale in Londonderry, Dublin, Belfast, and Liverpool. The men also followed otter trawling.

From Carrickfergus, fifteen sailing boats, with forty-four men, trawled in Belfast Lough all the year round. Six of these fitted out also for oyster dredging. Their take was about the average. It was landed locally, and sent to England for sale. The sizes of the different kinds of fish show a slight improvement.

Off the County Down coast, from Roekport to Holywood, a sailing boat of twelve tons, worked by three men, trawled between September and November, and March and May. The take showed an increase. It was landed locally. Part of it was sold in Holywood, and the remainder in Liverpool (sent by train to Belfast—thence by steamer). The sizes were rather smaller than usual.

Off Bangor and neighbourhood (Co. Down) thirteen small sailing craft (all under ten tons) were worked by twenty-nine men during part of the year. They fitted out as pleasure boats during summer, and also dredged for mussels. Their take was an average one in quantity, but the plaice were smaller in size. It was landed and partly sold locally, the remainder being sent by train to Belfast. Trawling took place in this neighbourhood within territorial waters.

Off Dundrum Bay, from two and a half to five miles outside the prohibited limits, two sailing boats from Burr Point (fifteen and twenty-five tons respectively) gave employment to fourteen men, who trawled there from October to March. They fitted out for mackerel fishing at other times. Their capture was landed at Ardglass and was sold in Belfast and Liverpool. The take showed a falling off in quantity, but the size of the fish was larger than in previous years.

Eight sailing craft worked along the County Down coast from Johnsport to Newcastle, from one to three miles outside prohibited limits, from November to March. Six of them were between ten and twenty tons, and two over twenty tons. Sixty-two men were employed in them. They fit out at other times for other fisheries. Their take by trawl, which was landed locally, and sent to Liverpool, Birmingham, and Belfast for sale, showed a falling off in quantity, but the fish were of a fair size. The men suffer at Cloghy from want of landing accommodation.

Thirteen sailing craft (two under ten tons, nine between ten and twenty tons, and two between twenty and thirty tons), worked along the Ardglass guards, outside the three-mile limit, from October to April. Their take, which was landed locally and sent to Belfast and English markets for sale, was an average one. Five vessels from Fleetwood, from twenty-two to twenty-four tons, and two from Ramsay of twenty-one and thirty-three tons, respectively, trawled in the same locality from January to April, and landed their fish at Ardglass. The fish were of a fair size.

Steam trawlers were observed during the year off Dundrum Bay; and Manx, English, and Dublin trawlers were seen from January to April off the Annalong guards.

Three steam and twelve sailing trawlers from English ports and Dublin trawled between Greenore and the Isle of Man from December to April. The fish was landed at Greenore, and sent to Liverpool and Dublin for sale.

Trawlers from Liverpool and Irish ports were observed trawling outside Dundalk Bay all the year round.

From Clogher Head, two sailing boats of between twenty and thirty tons each, worked by ten men, trawled from one to ten miles off land from June to October. The fish was landed at Clogher Head and sold in Drogheda, to which it was conveyed by car. There was a falling off in size, especially in the plaice.

Four steam and fifteen sailing trawlers from English and Irish ports trawled between Rockabill Light and Curlingford Light from January to August. The fish was landed locally and in the Isle of Man.

Nine sailing boats (four of twenty tons, the others of fifteen, sixteen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty tons respectively), with crews of forty-five men, trawled from Balbriggan. They did not follow any other class of fishing. Their take, which was landed locally, was an average one, and the sizes were fair. The fish was sent for sale to Dublin by rail.

A Skerries boat (nineteen tons), with four men, trawled off this coast all the year. Portion of her take was sold in the Dublin market, to which it was sent by train. It showed a falling off in quantity, and the size of the plaice and fluke was smaller than usual.

Detailed Report on Otter Trawling.

The following will indicate the extent of the industry in the various localities :—

In the River Liffey a third-class boat with two men trawled in September.

One second-class boat with four men fished during the greater part of the year off Arklow guards. It made about £5. The men pursue other kinds of fishing at other times.

One second-class boat with two men trawled from November to March over the Bannow Bar. It made about £15. The men pursue hand lining at other times. They have no other occupation.

Seven second-class boats with twenty-one men trawled on and off during the year in Fethard and Baginbun Bays. Each boat made about £8 15s. The men pursue other kinds of fishing at other times.

Two second-class boats with five men trawled in Waterford Harbour at times, and earned while at this work about £8 for each boat. They also followed other kinds of fishing, and acted as labourers.

Eighteen second-class boats with seventy-two men trawled along part of the south coast off Dungarvan during January, and from April to October. The boats earned £40 each. The men were also engaged at times in other kinds of fishing. Some of the men were also employed in cultivation of garden plots.

Nine second-class and ten third-class boats with twenty-eight men fished at intervals in Ardmore Bay. The men also pursued other kinds of fishing, and farming.

One second-class boat with four men from Youghal trawled between Ram Head and Capel Island after the salmon fishing ended.

Ballycotton.—Two first and three second-class boats and twenty men worked from January till October between Capel Island and Ballycotton. The men also pursued other kinds of fishing. Each boat earned about £45.

Six first-class boats with twenty-four men from Cork Harbour worked all the year round, weather permitting, from entrance of Cork Harbour to Cape Clear. They do not pursue any other class of fishing. Each boat earned from £4 to £6 a week.

Upper Cove.—Four first-class boats from Cork, with sixteen men, trawled occasionally from Fort Charles to the Harbour's mouth.

Two first-class boats and one second class boat with thirteen men and two boys worked in Courtmacsherry Bay throughout the year. At other times some of the men are on the Naval Reserve Drill, and others in yachts.

Union Hall.—Five first-class and four second-class boats with fifty-three men and one boy trawled from September to March. The men also go mackerel fishing. When not fishing they work as labourers. Each boat earned about £50 at trawling.

Castletownsend.—Five first-class boats, and thirty-seven men and one boy worked at intervals. The men also pursued mackerel fishing. The average take of each boat valued about £30.

Schull.—Five second-class boats and fifteen men trawled from April to November. The men also attended the spring mackerel fishery, and when not fishing worked as labourers.

Roundstone.—Six second-class boats and eighteen men worked principally in winter in fine weather in Ards and Roundstone Bays. They pursued other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged they were farming and kelp making.

Clifden.—Two second-class boats and six men trawled from January to March, and from September to November. They were also engaged in hand line fishing. When not fishing they were farming.

Cleggan.—One steam yacht and two men worked from January to November off and on.

Tully.—One first-class and five second-class boats, with twenty-one men, worked from March to October.

Rosmoney.—Six second-class and five third-class boats, with forty-four men, trawled from May to September in Clew Bay. They also followed long and handline, herring, and mackerel fishing. When not engaged fishing they farmed. Each boat earned from £15 to £20 at otter trawling.

Kilcummin.—Three third-class boats and six men worked from June to August, in Lacken and Rathfran Bays. Each boat earned from £20 to £30. They followed other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged attended to their farms.

Enniscrone.—Six second-class and fifteen third-class boats, with forty-seven men, trawled from April to August in Killala and Lacken bays. They also followed other fishing. Each boat earned about £11 at trawling.

Raghley.—One first, five second, and one third class boats and eighteen men worked from May to October off Raghley and in Ballisodare Bay. They attended the herring fishery during the season. When not fishing the men worked on land, mended their nets, and made kelp. The first-class boat earned about £78 at trawling. The earnings of the second-class boats varied from £15 to £50, while those of the third-class boat amounted to about £20.

Mullaghmore.—Eight second and seven third-class boats, with sixty-one men, trawled from July to October off Mullaghmore, Streedagh, and Rosskinagh. They followed other fishing, and when not so engaged farmed, repaired boats, gear and nets. Each boat earned about £17 at trawling.

Ballyshannon.—Five second-class and seven third-class boats, with twenty-four men, trawled from April to November in Donegal Bay. They followed other kinds of fishing. At otter trawling each boat earned from £25 to £30 per month.

Ball Hill.—Eleven second and two third-class boats, with fifty men, worked all the year round in Donegal Bay. Some of the men followed other kinds of fishing. They were also engaged farming.

Buncrana.—Two first-class and two second-class boats with eleven men and two boys trawled in Lough Swilly from May to end of year. The total amount realised by each boat was about £70.

Greencastle.—Seventeen second-class boats and thirty-four men trawled from March to June off Back Strand, Magilligan, and in Lough Foyle. They also followed line and salmon fishing when not trawling. Most of them farm when not fishing. Each boat earned about £12 at trawling.

Movilla.—Sixty-six second-class boats and 128 men trawled nearly all the year round inside Lough Foyle, and in fine weather, between Magilligan Strand and Tun's Bank. The men are solely engaged in fishing. They earned about £37 per boat at trawling.

Portrush.—Eighteen second-class boats, and thirty-six men, trawled from Lough Foyle to Giant's Head from March to November. They were solely engaged in fishing, and earned about £40 per boat at trawling.

Port Ballintrae.—Four second-class boats, and twelve men trawled from Bush Bay to Ballintoy, from July to September. They also followed long line fishing. Each boat earned about £15.

Port Ballintoy.—Fourteen second-class boats and thirty-four men trawled from August to October inclusive between Bengore Head and Sheep Island. They were also engaged in hand and long line fishing; most of them act as labourers when not fishing, and earned about £27 per boat at trawling.

Cushendall.—Three second-class boats, and six men, worked during September and October in Red Bay. They also followed line fishing, and when not fishing farmed.

Glenarm.—Three second-class boats and four men trawled during January, February, October, November, and December in Carnlough Bay. They also followed long-line, crab, and lobster fishing. When not fishing they were employed as farmers and pilots, and manned pleasure boats during summer.

Burr Point.—One second-class boat, with four men trawled from Ballyhalbert to Dundrum Bay from October to March. They also followed the herring fishery, and when not fishing were refitting their boats and repairing their nets. The boat earned about £76.

Cloughy.—Seven second-class boats with thirty men trawled along the County Down coast from October to May. When not fishing they were farming. Each boat earned about £52.

Detailed Report on Long-line Fishing.

The following are the details of this fishing according to the Divisions of Coastguard :—

Kingstown Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 239 men and 11 boys in seventeen first-class boats, twenty-one second-class boats, and twenty-two third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first-class boat 400 hooks; in each second-class boat from 200 to 1,000 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 1,000 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from 1 to 10 miles off the whole coast of the Division, and in the Liffey, throughout the year. The men sometimes return, and other times do not return home, after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for haddock, cod, ling, conger, and plaice. When not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of salmon and trout, herring, pollock, mackerel, and crab. When not fishing they are usually occupied in labouring and yachting. The fish caught is sold locally or in Dublin, to which it is conveyed by cart or rail. The baits most frequently used are scallop, ling, whelks, herrings, squid, and lug, and the supply is sufficient.

Wicklow Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 178 men and 8 boys in fifteen second-class boats and twenty-nine third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 250 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to five miles off the whole coast of the Division, from September to March. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of salmon, herrings, oysters, and other fish. When not fishing they are usually occupied in agricultural pursuits, labouring, and fitting gear. The fish caught is sold locally or sent to Dublin, to which it is conveyed by rail. The baits most frequently used are herrings and whelks.

Wexford Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 11 men in three second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 250. The fishing is usually carried on from one to two miles off the coast of South Bay during the months of November, December, January, and February. Their principal fishing is for cod, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling. When not fishing they have no occupation. The fish caught is sold locally. The bait most frequently used is mussel.

Waterford Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 7 men in three third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 140. The fishing is usually carried on from one to two and a half miles off the coast off Bannow Bay, throughout, the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for

codling and plaice. When not fishing they are usually occupied in gardening. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are lug and mussels.

Youghal Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 79 men in thirteen second-class boats and one third class boat. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 150 hooks; in the third-class boat 150 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to eight miles off Helvick Head and Ardmore, throughout the year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling. When not fishing they are usually occupied in gardening and farming. The fish caught is sold at Dungarvan and Youghal, to which it is conveyed by carts. The bait most frequently used is plaice, and the supply is sufficient.

There are also 76 men engaged in *hand* line fishing from this guard.

Queenstown Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 55 men and 1 boy in nine second-class boats and one third-class boat. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 240 hooks; in the third-class boat 250 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to five miles off the coast near Ballycotton and Ballycroneen, from January to October. The men do not return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, conger, and haddock. When not fishing they are usually occupied in repairing nets, &c., and in farming. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are herrings, mussels, and sprats.

Kinsale Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 360 men in sixteen first-class boats, twenty-one second-class boats, and thirty-two third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share, was as follows:—In each first-class boat 400 hooks, in each second-class boat from 240 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat, from 200 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to sixteen miles off the coast near Courtmacsherry, Dunny Covo, Gally Head, and Upper Cove, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal long-line fishing is for cod, ling, and haddock, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of hake, mackerel, herring, and in trammel and lobster fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, and repairing gear. Some of the fish caught is cured, some sold locally, and remainder sent to Liverpool, to which it is conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The baits most frequently used are herrings, broken mackerel, gurnard, sand eels, and lug.

Skibbereen Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 748 men and 13 boys in twenty-four first-class boats, ninety-five second-class boats, and forty third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first-class boat 700 hooks; in each second-class

boat, from 200 to 700 hooks; in each third-class boat, from 300 to 700 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to twenty miles off the coast near Glandore, Castletownshend, Cape Clear, and Hen Island, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, conger, whiting, and plaice, but when not long-lining, they are engaged in hand-lining, trammeling, lobstering, and in the spring and autumn mackerel fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. Part of the fish caught is cured for home consumption and part is sold fresh. The baits most frequently used are lug and mackerel.

Castletown Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 217 men and 7 boys in twenty-three second-class boats, and thirty third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share, was as follows:—In each second-class boat, from 115 to 120 hooks; in each third-class boat, from 115 to 120 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to eight miles off the coast, in Bantry Bay, throughout the year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, conger, cod, and hake, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the herring fishery. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and labouring. The fish caught is generally cured. The baits most frequently used are mackerel, herrings, lug, and limpets.

Valentia Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 204 men in five second-class boats and thirty-nine third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 240 hooks; in each third-class boat 200 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to six miles off West Cove, Castle Cove, Loughane, Rossmore, Rossdohan, Bunnaw, Bray Head, and Puffin Island, from October to May. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and ling, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herrings. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are conger, mackerel and lug.

Dingle Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 402 men in eight second-class boats and one hundred and two third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 400 hooks; in each third-class boat from 160 to 400 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to four miles off the coast of the Division, throughout the year. The men do not return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and ling, haddock, hake, and whiting, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herring. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold locally or cured. The baits most frequently used are mackerel and lug.

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Ballyheige Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 81 men in twenty-five third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 50 to 400. The fishing is usually carried on from half to one mile off the coast of the Division, from November to March and during the summer months. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and whiting, but when not long-lining they are engaged in net fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, and discharging vessels. The fish caught is sold locally. The bait most frequently used is lug, and the supply is sufficient.

Seafield Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 237 men and 4 boys in one second-class boat and ninety-two third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks to each boat was 400. The fishing is usually carried on from a quarter of a mile to five miles off the coast of the Division, throughout the entire year, except the months of May, June and October. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, haddock, bream, pollock, turbot, and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herrings and mackerel, and in salmon netting. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, gathering seaweed, and cutting turf. The fish caught is sold locally, and some is cured for home consumption. The baits most frequently used are conger and limpets.

Galway Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 830 men and 7 boys in one hundred and thirty-four second-class boats, and one hundred and forty-one third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 200 to 250 hooks; in each third-class boat 200 to 360 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to eight miles off the coast of the Division, from November to June. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is ling, but cod, hake, and conger are also taken. When not long-lining they are engaged in herring, mackerel, whiting, and lobster fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, gardening, and mending nets. The fish caught is sold locally, or sent to Galway, to which it is conveyed by boat or steamer. The baits most frequently used are crabs, small ling, and cod.

Clifden Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 500 men in five first-class boats, twenty-nine second-class boats and ninety third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first-class boat 500 hooks; in each second-class boat from 100 to 500 hooks; in each third-class boat from 100 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from three-quarters of a mile to nine miles off the coast of the Division throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, pollock, conger, flat-fish and whiting.

but when not long-lining they are engaged in lobstering. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, gardening and making kelp. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are lug, conger, and small fish.

Keel Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 416 men in ninety-nine third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 100. The fishing is usually carried on from one to four miles off the coast, near Clew Bay, and near Keel from December to May. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling and cod, but when not long-lining they are engaged in hand-lining. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold at Westport, to which it is conveyed by boat and train. Some is cured. The baits most frequently used are lug and cut fish.

Belmullet Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 175 men in forty-eight third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 100 to 250. The fishing is usually carried on from one to four miles off the coast near Elly Bay, Talmore, Inniskea, Blacksod Bay, Erris Head, and Glanlare, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, skate, turbot, fluke, gurnard, soles, and plaice, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herring, and in lobstering, and hand-lining. When not fishing they are usually occupied at farming. The fish caught is sold at Belmullet, to which it is conveyed by boat and cart. The baits most frequently used are lug, mackerel, and sand-eels.

Ballycastle (Killala) Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 195 men in thirty third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 200 to 400. The fishing is usually carried on from one to four miles off the coast near Portacloy, Porturlin, Rosspoint, and Killala Bay, throughout the year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, whiting, haddock, and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herrings. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. Some of the fish caught is cured, and the remainder is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are herrings, mackerel, and lug.

Pullendiva Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 40 men in two second-class and six third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 600 hooks; in each third-class boat from 400 to 600 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on in Ballisodare Bay and Killala Bay, throughout the year, except during the month of October. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal

fishing is for plaice, haddock, whiting, turbot, cod, and ling, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling and drift netting. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally. The bait most frequently used is lug.

Sligo Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 232 men in ten second-class boats, and forty-one third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 200 to 700 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 700 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to six miles off the coast near Raghley, Ballyconnell, and Bundoran, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, soles, and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herrings and in otter trawling. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, making kelp, and mending gear. The fish caught is sold at Sligo or Mullaghmore, to which it is conveyed by cart and rail. The baits most frequently used are lug and ling.

Killybegs Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 626 men in thirty-five second-class boats and sixty third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 120 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 120 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to eight miles off the coast, near Teelin, Malinbeg, Donegal and Killybegs Bays, from October to May. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, haddock, and whiting, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of salmon, lobsters, herring, and mackerel. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally, and some is cured. The baits most frequently used are mussels, lug, herring, and sprats.

Gweedore Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 814 men in sixty-three second-class boats and one hundred and fifty-four third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 100 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half to three miles off Arranmore Head, Boyleagh Bay, Mullaghderg Head, Castleport, and Bunbeg, from January to May. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and haddock, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herring and shell fish. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. Some of the fish caught is sold locally and some is sent to England, to which it is conveyed by steamer. The baits most frequently used are lug and other worms.

Rathmullen Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 426 men and 20 boys in one hundred second-class boats and thirty-

seven third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half to six miles off Horn and Breaghy Heads, Tory Island, Fanad, Downie's Bay, and Lough Swilly, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, plaice, and whiting, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herrings and in hand-lining and netting. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, and burning kelp. Some of the fish caught is cured and some sold locally. The baits most frequently used are conger, eels, lug, whelks, and scallops.

Moville Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 322 men in eighty-six second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 120 to 1,000. The fishing is usually carried on from one to twenty miles off Inishtrahul, Empton's Bank, Ballymacaraghy Head, and Lough Foyle, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for turbot, cod, and ling, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herring, salmon, and shell fish, and in otter trawling. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are mussels, whelks, lug, and limpets.

Ballycastle (Antrim) Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 120 men in thirty-six second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 40 to 1,400. The fishing is usually carried on from fifty yards to seven miles off Bannmouth, Bengore Head, Sheep Island, Red Bay, and Port Ballintrae, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, ling, and fluke, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling and salmon fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in labouring and repairing gear. Some of the fish caught is sold locally and some sent to England, to which it is conveyed by rail and steamer. The baits most frequently used are mussels, whelks, lug, limpets, and shrimps.

Carrickfergus Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 66 men in thirty-three second-class boats and fourteen third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 35 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 30 to 350 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to five miles off Larne Harbour, Whitehead, and in Belfast Lough, during the entire year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, and plaice, but when not long-lining they are engaged in herring fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in labouring and

piloting. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are pollock, sand-eels, lug, and other worms, and whelks.

Donaghadee Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 53 men and 1 boy in twenty second class boats and five third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows.—In each second-class boat 200 hooks; in each third-class boat 400 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to ten miles off Holywood, Whiteabbey, Donaghadee, and in Belfast Lough, from September to June. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling and hand-lining. When not fishing they are usually occupied in yachting and labouring. Some of the fish caught is sold locally and some is sent to Liverpool, to which it is conveyed by rail and steamer. The bait most frequently used are whelks, lug, and other worms.

Newcastle Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 245 men in forty second-class boats and three third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 350 to 450 hooks; in each third-class boat 450 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to ten miles off Ardglass, Leestown, and in Dundrum Bay, from October to April. The men do not return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, whiting, and plaice, but when not long-lining they are engaged in drift-netting, and in the herring and mackerel fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally and at Belfast. The baits most frequently used are mussels and lug worms.

Dundalk Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 278 men and 12 boys in sixty-three second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 300 to 500. The fishing is usually carried on from two to fifteen miles off Clogher Head, Giles Quay, Mouth of Boyne, Blackrock, and Dundalk Bay, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, flat fish, whiting, and sand dabs, but when not long-lining they are engaged in lobstering, and in salmon and herring fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, &c. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are mussels, lug, and other worms.

Malahide Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 153 men and 23 boys in eleven first-class boats, twenty second-class boats, and five third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first-class boat from 250 to 500 hooks; in each second-class boat from 200 to 500 hooks; in each third-class boat

from 200 to 500 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two and a half to twenty miles off Balbriggan, Rockabill, Baldoye, Skerries and Rush, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, plaice, haddock, conger, gurnard, fluke, and mixed fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in lobstering, crab-fishing, and draft netting. When not fishing they are usually occupied in discharging vessels and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally and in Dublin, to which it is conveyed by cart. The baits most frequently used are lug, whelks, scallops, herring, and mackerel.

Detailed Report on Oysters.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the industry on the public beds in the different localities.

PUBLIC BEDS.

Wicklow Division.—5,796 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Arklow and Rooney Point. They were sold in Arklow, to which they were conveyed by boat and rail. The beds are clean and improving, and the stock is fairly good. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by two hundred and forty-one men in forty-four second class boats; the total amount realised was £880. The oysters were gathered from September to April, and during the rest of the year the men were engaged in other kind of fishing and in labouring work.

Wexford Division.—700 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Rosslare Point. They were sold in Wexford and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by steamer. The beds are dirty but improving, and the stock is good. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by twenty-two men in two first-class boats and three second-class boats. The total amount realised was £245. They were taken from September to May, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in trawling.

Waterford Division.—274 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Arthurstown. They were sold in Waterford, to which they were conveyed by car and boat. The beds are decaying owing to the steamers emptying their ashes, &c., into it, and the stock is small. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by thirty-seven men in twelve second-class and five third-class boats. The total amount realised was £137. They were taken during September, October, and November, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and labouring work.

Queenstown Division.—125 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated off Horse Head and Carrigaloe. They

were sold in Cork, to which they were conveyed by boat. The beds are clean, but decaying, and the stock is poor. A little spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by ninety-four men in ten second-class and fifteen third-class boats. The total amount realised was £50. They were taken in September and October, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in salmon fishing.

Skibbereen Division.—Twelve hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in the River Ilen. They were sold in Skibbereen, to which they were conveyed by cart. The beds are dirty, and the stock is small. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by six men in two second-class boats. The total amount realised was £5. They were gathered in November and December. During the remainder of the year the men were engaged in labouring work.

Valentia Division.—Five hundreds of oysters were taken off the coast from Dinish Island to Kenmare. They were sold in Kenmare, to which they were conveyed by boats. The beds are decaying. Very little spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by three men in one third-class boat. The total amount realised was £1. They were taken from January to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in farming.

Ballyheige Division.—1,612 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Tralee, Kilcolligan, Ashdee, Ballydonogh, Kilterry, and Tarbert. They were sold in Tralee, Limerick, and Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The beds are decaying, except Tralee bed, but the stock is good in Tralee, Kilcolligan, and Ashdee. Spatting was observed in the Tralee bed—none in Kilcolligan bed, and very little in the rest. The oysters were gathered by forty-nine men in two first-class boats, four second-class boats, and ten third-class boats. The total amount realised was £270. They were taken from October to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing, farming, and labouring.

Seafeld Division.—Two and a half hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated off Cappa Coastguard Station. They were sold locally. The beds are dirty. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by three men in one third-class boat. The total amount realised was £1. They were gathered from October to March, and during remainder of year the men were engaged in fishing and labouring work.

Galway Division.—3,190 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Kinvarra and Tyrone Bays. They were sold in Galway, Liverpool, and local markets, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The beds are improving, and the stock is good and clean in Kinvarra, but full of seagrass in Tyrone Bay. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by one hundred and sixteen men in twelve second-class boats and thirty-seven third-class boats. The total amount

realised was £901. They were gathered in December, and during the rest of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and farming.

Clifden Division.—195 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Ballinakill Bay, Inisheney and Cullen Islands, Rossnerubble, and Bruzell. They were sold in Clifden, Letterfrack, Newport, and Westport, to which they were conveyed by boat and cart. The beds are decaying (except Ballinakill beds, which are improving), and the stock is bad, except in Ballinakill beds. Spatting was observed in Ballinakill beds, but none in the rest. The oysters were gathered by fifty-five men in seventeen third-class boats. The total amount realised was £61. They were gathered from October to April, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and farming.

Belmullet Division.—100 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Cleggan Island and Elly Bay. They were sold in Belmullet, to which they were conveyed by horses. The beds are improving, but the stock is not very plentiful. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by twenty-five men in six third-class boats. The total amount realised was £30. They were gathered from November to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in farming.

Rathmullan Division.—No oysters were taken this year from the beds situated off Rathmullan. The beds are decaying and dirty, and the stock decreasing. Spatting was observed, but the spat was destroyed by a storm.

Moville Division.—1,400 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated of Moville. They were sold in Londonderry, Belfast, Limavady, and Coleraine, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The beds are improving, and the stock is increasing, but is injured by the discharge of mud from dredges. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by thirty men in ten second-class boats. The total amount realized was £800. They were gathered from September to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in otter trawling and farming.

Carrickfergus Division.—144 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Belfast Lough. They were sold in Belfast, to which they were conveyed by rail. The beds are improving, but the stock is scarce, though good. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by eighteen men in six second-class boats. The total amount realized was £72. They were gathered from January to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in beam trawling.

Donaghadee Division.—Twenty hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Belfast Lough. They were sold at Belfast and Bangor, to which they were conveyed by rail. The beds are decaying, and the stock is scarce. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by one man in one second-class boat. The total amount realized was £12. They were gathered from September to April.

Strangford Division.—Thirty-two hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Strangford Lough, and off Ballyquinton Point. They were sold in Belfast, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The beds are decaying, and the stock is small and clean. Spatting was observed off Ballyquinton Point. The oysters were gathered by six men in three second-class boats. The total amount realized was £16. They were gathered from October to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in netting, hand-line fishing, piloting, and farm labouring.

Dundalk Division.—180 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Carlingford Lough. They were sold in Belfast, to which they were conveyed by rail. The beds are improving. A small amount of spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by sixty-three men in eight second-class and thirteen third class boats. The total amount realized was £126. They were gathered in December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in farming.

PRIVATE BEDS.

From such of the reports as we have received from owners and lessees of private oyster beds, we find that about 32,000 hundreds of oysters were planted around Ireland in 1895, and about 25,000 hundreds taken off. The following are the particulars by counties:—Cork: planted 700,000 oysters, lifted 530,000; Kerry: lifted 4,000; Galway: planted 595,000 oysters, lifted 296,800; Mayo: planted 14,000 oysters, lifted 13,500; Sligo: planted 35,800 oysters, lifted 40,500; Donegal: planted 250,000 oysters; Louth: planted 1,703,000 oysters, lifted 1,621,900.

For further particulars see Appendix No. 11, page 138.

Detailed Report on Lobster Fishing.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in the different localities:—

Coast Guard Division, Kingstown.—354 dozen were taken off Howth, Kingstown, Bray, and Dalkey by five second-class and eight third-class boats, manned by twenty-five men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Dublin and Kingstown, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £214.

Coast Guard Division, Wicklow.—Three dozen were taken off Wicklow by two third-class boats, manned by four men and

three boys, who fished for lobsters now and then from March to September. The lobsters were sold in Wicklow. The average length of the lobsters taken was 20 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2.

Coast Guard Division, Wexford.—469 dozen were taken off Carnsore Point, Carnsore Quay, and Saltee Islands by twenty second-class boats, manned by fifty-one men, who fished for lobsters from April to October. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, Liverpool, and London markets, to which they were conveyed by car, rail and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 11 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £244.

Coast Guard Division, Waterford.—2,120 dozen were taken off Fethard, Dunmore, Ballymacaw, and Tramore by twenty-eight second-class, and three third-class boats, manned by seventy-nine men, who fished for lobsters from March to October. The lobsters were sold at Waterford, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 5 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £1,086.

Coast Guard Division, Youghal.—1,350 dozen were taken off Ballinacourty, Knockadoon, Ram Head, and Ardmore Bay, and from Helvick Head to Mine Head, by twelve second-class and five third-class boats, manned by sixty-seven men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Dungarvan, Youghal, and English markets, to which they were conveyed by cars, boats, and steamers. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 18 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £610.

Coast Guard Division, Queenstown.—Eighty-six dozen were taken off Ballycotton and in Roches Bay by ten second-class boats, manned by twenty-nine men, who fished for lobsters from May to September. The lobsters were sold in Castletownsend and Ballycotton, to which they were conveyed by boats. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £50.

Coast Guard Division, Kinsale.—1,125 dozen were taken off Barry's Cove, Dunny Cove, Old Head, Oyster Haven, and Courtmacsherry, by six second-class and ten third-class boats, manned by fifty-seven men, who fished for lobsters from May to November. The lobsters were sold in Cork, Baltimore, Dirk Cove, Duneen, and Clonakilty, to which they were conveyed by carts, rail, and boats. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 13 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £370.

Coast Guard Division, Skibbereen.—9,760 dozen were taken off Baltimore, Skull, Crookhaven, and Mill Cove, by sixty-six second-class and twenty-one third-class boats, manned by two hundred and eighty-four men, who fished for lobsters from June

to October. The lobsters were sold in Castletownsend, Crookhaven, Milford and Southampton, to which they were conveyed by boats. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 7 to 20 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £3,210. In conveying the lobsters to the English markets, they were stored in tanks in the holds of the vessels.

Coast Guard Division, *Castletown*.—600 dozen were taken off Castletown and Ballycrovane by seven second-class and twenty-one third-class boats, manned by one hundred and two men, who fished for lobsters from April to September. The lobsters were sold in Glengarriff, Bantry, Cork, and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by boats, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £195.

Coast Guard Division, *Valentia*.—2,263 dozen were taken off Lacken Point, Caherciveen, Kells, Waterville, Ballinskelligs, and Portmagee, by twenty-seven third-class boats, manned by ninety-seven men, who fished for lobsters from February to October. The lobsters were sold in Valentia, Caherciveen, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, London, Southampton, and Birmingham, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £772.

Coast Guard Division, *Dingle*.—1,290 dozen were taken off Minard, Smerwick, and Ventry by twenty-one third-class boats, manned by sixty-three men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 12 to 18 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £640.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballyheigue*.—1,225 dozen were taken off Kerry Head by six third-class boats, manned by twenty men, who fished for lobsters from June to September. The lobsters were sold in Tralee and Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cars and rail. The average length of the lobsters taken was 11 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £430.

Coast Guard Division, *Seafield*.—700 dozen were taken off Kilcredane, Kilkee, Seafield, and Lisconnor by one second-class and thirty-nine third-class boats, manned by one hundred and twelve men, who fished for lobsters from May to September. The lobsters were sold in Kilkee and Dublin, and at local markets, to which they were conveyed by cars and by rail. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £215.

Coast Guard Division, *Galway*.—9,060 dozen were taken off Ballyvaughan, Spiddle, and Costello Bay by eleven second-class and fifty-eight third-class boats, manned by two hundred and

eight men, who fished for lobsters from May to October. The lobsters were sold in Finvarra, Spiddle, and Costello Bay, from which they were conveyed by boats and rail. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 18 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2,360.

Coast Guard Division, *Clifden*.—20,140 dozen were taken off Clifden, Cleggan, Roundstone, and Tully by sixty-six second-class and one hundred and four third-class boats, manned by five hundred and sixty-four men, who fished for lobsters from April to December. The lobsters were sold in London, Southampton, Dublin, Clifden, Letterfrack, and Westport, to which they were conveyed by carts, railway, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 11 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £6,330.

Coast Guard Division, *Keel*.—Forty dozen were taken off Doega by five third-class boats, manned by twenty men, who fished for lobsters from June to August. The lobsters were sold in Westport, to which they were conveyed by boats. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £18.

Coast Guard Division, *Belmullet*.—1,075 dozen were taken off Ardmore, Barnagh, Scotch Port, Inishea Islands, and Duvillaunmore by sixty third-class boats, manned by one hundred and forty-seven men, who fished for lobsters from May to December. The lobsters were sold at Belmullet and Achil Sound, to which they were conveyed by boats and carts. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £380.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballycastle (Killala)*.—500 dozen were taken off Belderrig, Kilcummin, and Ballycastle by nine third-class boats, manned by thirty-seven men, who fished for lobsters from February to December. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by rail and carts. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £290.

Coast Guard Division, *Pullendiva*.—Ninety-six dozen were taken off Inniscrone Pier, Lacken, Pullocheny, Lendoon, and off Marleys Point, by six third-class boats, manned by twenty men, who fished for lobsters from March to May, and also in September. The lobsters were sold in Ballina, Dublin, and London, to which they were conveyed by boat, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £38.

Coastguard Division, *Sligo*.—830 dozen were taken off Baghley, Mullaghmore, Milk Harbour, Bunduff, Bundoran, and Bunatrochan, by four 2nd class and fourteen 3rd class boats, manned by eighty-three men, who fished for lobsters from February to September. The lobsters were sold in Dublin,

Belfast, and London, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to £455.

Coastguard Division, *Killybegs*.—8,950 dozen were taken off Killybegs, Tribane, Teelin, Malinmore, and Portnoo, by twenty-eight 2nd class and thirty-eight 3rd class boats, manned by three hundred and thirty-seven men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2,342.

Coastguard Division, *Guidore*.—5,740 dozen were taken off Bunbeg, Rutland, Kincasslagh, and Burton Port by sixty-one 2nd class and one hundred and sixty-three 3rd class boats, manned by eight hundred and twenty-one men and boys, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Glasgow, to which they were conveyed by rail and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2,485.

Coastguard Division, *Rathmullan*.—1,926 dozen were taken off Inishboinn, Mulroy, Sheephaven, Buncrana, and Knockalla, by twenty-three 2nd class and six 3rd class boats, manned by eighty-eight men, who fished for lobsters from April to December. The lobsters were sold in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Londonderry, and Belfast, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 7 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £686.

Coastguard Division, *Moville*.—3,866 dozen were taken off Malin Head, Culdaff Bay, Port Kinnego, and Greencastle, by twenty 2nd class boats, manned by seventy-eight men, who fished for lobsters from April to September. The lobsters were sold in Londonderry and Moville, to which they were conveyed by cart and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 7 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £1,220.

Coastguard Division, *Ballycastle (Antrim)*.—1,614 dozen were taken off Skerries, Colliery Bay, Red Bay, Bengore Head, and Kilbane Head, by twenty-nine 2nd class and two 3rd class boats, manned by sixty men and four boys, who fished for lobsters from March to October. The lobsters were sold in Ballymena, Belfast, and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £890.

Coastguard Division, *Carrickfergus*.—686 dozen were taken off Glenarm, Carnlough, Islandmagee, and Blackhead, by nine 2nd class and two 3rd class boats, manned by eighteen men and one boy, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Ballymena, Belfast, Larne, and Manchester, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £400.

Coastguard Division, *Donaghadee*.—5,640 dozen were taken off the whole coast of this Division by thirty-two 2nd class and two 3rd class boats, manned by eighty-nine men and one boy, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Bangor, Belfast, and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2,250.

Coastguard Division, *Strangford*.—1,460 dozen were taken off the whole coast of this Division by seventeen 2nd class and two 3rd class boats, manned by forty-four men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £630.

Coastguard Division, *Newcastle*.—446 dozen were taken off Ardglass, Annalong, in Dundrum Bay, off Leestown, and Newcastle, by six 2nd class and three 3rd class boats, manned by twenty-four men, who fished for lobsters from February to October. The lobsters were sold in Belfast, Newcastle, and English markets, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 18 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £144.

Coastguard Division, *Dundalk*.—496 dozen were taken off Cranfield, Greenore, Giles' Quay, and Clogher Head, by fourteen 2nd class boats, manned by forty-one men, who fished for lobsters from March to October. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, Drogheda, Armagh, London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leicester, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamers. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 8 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £210.

Coastguard Division, *Malahide*.—1,950 dozen were taken off Cardey Rocks, Rockabill, and Lambay Island, by eight 2nd class and one 3rd class boats, manned by twenty-nine men and four boys, who fished for lobsters from April to October. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by rail and cart. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 10 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £684.

Detailed Report on Crabs.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in the different localities.

Coast Guard Division, *Kingstown*.—313½ dozen were taken between Howth and Bailey Light, and at Bray and Killiney, by three second-class, and six third-class boats, manned by twenty-three men, who fished for crabs during the entire year, except in September and October. They were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by railway. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from six to ten inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £72. Some were sold locally.

Coast Guard Division, *Wicklow*.—Forty dozen were taken off the Wicklow guards by two third-class boats, manned by four men and three boys, who fished for crabs from March to September. They were sold locally. The average breadth of the crabs taken was nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £4.

Coast Guard Division, *Wexford*.—241½ dozen were taken off the Saltee Islands by twelve second-class boats, manned by twenty-eight men, who fished for crabs from May to August. They were sold in Kilmore. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to ten inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £11.

Coast Guard Division, *Waterford*.—1,254½ dozen were taken between Baginbun and Hook Tower, two miles west of Hook Light, and at Ballymacaw, by fourteen second-class and nine third-class boats, manned by sixty-two men, who fished for crabs from March to October. They were mostly sold in Waterford, to which they were conveyed by cart. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four to six inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £161.

Coast Guard Division, *Youghal*.—227 dozen were taken off Helvick Head and Knockadoon by five second-class and one third-class boats, manned by twenty-three men, who fished for crabs from May to August. They were sold in Dungarvan, and English markets, to which they were conveyed by boat, cart, and vessel. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £22.

Coast Guard Division, *Queenstown*.—Twenty dozen were taken off Ballycotton Island by five second-class boats, manned by fourteen men, who fished for crabs from May to August. They were sold in Ballycotton. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four to five inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2.

Coast Guard Division, *Kinsale*.—Fifteen dozen were taken from Kinure Point to Flat Head, by one second-class and five third-class boats, manned by eighteen men, who fished for crabs from

May to September. They were sold in Cork, to which they were conveyed by railway. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from six to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £4.

Coast Guard Division, *Seafield*.—284 dozen were taken from Ballard Point to George's Head by twenty-three third-class boats, manned by sixty-nine men, who fished for crabs from May to August. They were sold locally. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from nine to eleven inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £14.

Coast Guard Division, *Keel*.—Eight dozen were taken off Docega by four third-class boats, manned by sixteen men, who fished for crabs from June to August. They were sold in Westport, to which they were conveyed by boat. The average breadth of the crabs taken was five inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £2.

Coast Guard Division, *Guidore*.—6,840 dozen were taken off Owey, Gola, and Inishiner Islands by forty-nine second-class and one hundred and nineteen third-class boats, manned by five hundred and twenty five men, who fished for crabs during the entire year. They were sold in Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Manchester, to which they were conveyed by railway and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from two to four inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £669.

Coast Guard Division, *Rathmullan*.—311 dozen were taken off Tory, Innisbofin, Innisdooney, and Inishbeg Islands, and Horn Head, and between Melmore and Ballywoonisky, and Dunree and Lenan Bays, by twenty second-class and six third-class boats manned by eighty men, who fished for crabs from April to December. They were sold in London, Liverpool Manchester, Birmingham, Londonderry, Buncrana, and Belfast, to which they were conveyed by cart, boat, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £31.

Coast Guard Division, *Moville*.—1,162 dozen were taken off Portmore, Kinnagoe Bay, and Inishowen Head, and between Carigaviel and Dunmore Head, by twenty second-class boats, manned by seventy-eight men, who fished for crabs from April to September. They were sold in Moville, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to which they were conveyed by cart and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four to fifteen inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £88.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballycastle (Antrim)*.—5,190 dozen were taken off Skerries Islands and Red Bay, and between Bengore Head and Kilbane Head, by twenty-nine second-class and two third-class boats, manned by sixty men and four boys, who fished for crabs from March to October. They were mostly sold in Liverpool,

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Manchester, Belfast, and Ballymena, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £555. Some were sold locally.

Coast Guard Division, *Carrickfergus*.—2,925 dozen were taken off Ferries Bay, Islandmagee, and Blackhead, and between Robinson Point and Carnlough, by nine second-class and one third-class boats, manned by seventeen men, who fished for crabs during the entire year. They were sold in Belfast, Manchester, and in local markets, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four and a half to six and a half inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £91.

Coast Guard Division, *Strangford*.—5,900 dozen were taken off Tara guards by five second-class and one third-class boats, manned by twenty-seven men, who fished for crabs from January to April, and August to December. They were sold in Belfast, Glasgow, and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was six inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £111.

Coast Guard Division, *Newcastle*.—564 dozen were taken off the guards of Newcastle, Annalong, and Leestown, by three second-class and two third-class boats, manned by thirteen men, who fished for crabs from April to October. They were sold in Newcastle, Belfast, and local markets, to which they were conveyed by cart. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four and a half to six inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £28.

Coast Guard Division, *Dundalk*.—368 dozen were taken off Whitestown, Dunany, Cranfield Point, Greencastle Point, and Clogher Head, by fourteen second-class boats, manned by thirty-five men, who fished for crabs from May to middle of October. They were sold in Armagh, Birmingham, Leicester, Manchester, Dublin, and Drogheda, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from three to eleven inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £31.

Coast Guard Division, *Malahide*.—13,349 dozen were taken between Rockabill and Lambay Island, by seven second-class boats, manned by twenty-five men and four boys, who fished for crabs from April to October. They were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £667.

Detailed Report on Mussels.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in different localities. The following are the local details:—

Wexford Division.—About eighty-five tons of mussels were gathered for export to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched 14s. a ton—in all about £59 10s. Eleven persons gathered them between August and April.

Waterford Division.—105 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, Bristol, and Halifax. They fetched about £2 11s. 5d. per ton—in all about £270. Thirty persons gathered them between September and May.

Valentia Division.—250 tons were gathered and exported to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield. They fetched 18s. 4d. per ton, which would amount to £171 17s. 6d. in all. They were gathered by about sixty persons in January, February, March, October, and November.

Pullendiva Division.—111 tons 18 cwts. were sent to London and Liverpool. They fetched £3 per ton, which would amount in all to £335 14s. Thirty-two persons gathered them from September to April, and in June.

Sligo Division.—Forty tons were taken and sent by rail and steamer to English markets. They fetched £1 17s. per ton, the total value of those taken being £74. Twenty-five people were engaged gathering them during January, February, November, and December.

Killybegs Division.—Sixty-four tons were sent to Liverpool and Manchester. They fetched £1 17s. per ton, which would produce the amount of £118 8s. in all. About forty people were engaged gathering them during January, February, March, November, and December.

Moville Division.—450 tons were gathered, 400 tons of which were exported to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Peterhead at 10s. per ton. The remaining 50 tons were sold to local fishermen, at 15s. a ton, for baiting their lines. About seventy men were engaged gathering them as they were required throughout the year. The total value of those taken was £237 10s.

Donaghadee Division.—Sixteen men were engaged dredging them all the year round. The total quantity taken amounted to 1,850 tons. They were all exported to Glasgow, by steamers from Belfast, at from 10s. to 11s. per ton, which would amount to £971 5s. for the whole.

Strangford Division.—In Strangford Lough some of the local fishermen took a small quantity for bait for hand lines. It is stated that there are plenty of mussels in the Lough, but no sale for them.

Dundalk Division.—1,118½ tons were gathered, 915 tons being

exported to Manchester and Liverpool by rail and steamer, at £2 10s. 10d. a ton, and 203½ tons being sold locally at £2 10s. a ton. The total amount realised was £2,840 10s. The mussels were gathered by 265 people during the entire year save June and July.

Malahide Division.—Three-quarters of a ton was exported to Liverpool by steam boat during July and August. The price was £3 6s. 8d. a ton, and the total amount realised would thus be £2 10s. One man was employed gathering the mussels.

Detailed Report on Cockles.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of this industry in the different localities.

In the Malahide Division about 400 gallons were gathered by six persons. The price fetched in the local market was 1s. per gallon.

In the Dundalk Division about 1,150 gallons were gathered by forty persons and sold locally, the price realised being from 6d. to 8d. per gallon.

In the Strangford Division a few boys and women gathered cockles, but did not make a living out of them. None were exported.

In the Carrickfergus Division 30,000 gallons were gathered by sixty persons between March and October, and sold locally at about 6d. per gallon.

From Moville about 700 gallons were sent to Londonderry, Belfast, and Limavady, at about 2d. per gallon. Sixteen persons were engaged.

In the Ballycastle Division (Mayo), about 18,000 gallons were gathered and sold locally at 3d. to 4d. per gallon. Fifteen persons engaged from April to August.

At Belmullet the Coast Guard report that cockles are very plentiful from the end of March to the end of June, but they are not gathered either for export or local sale.

In the Ballyheigue Division about 50 gallons were gathered by ten persons in April and May, and sold locally at 10d. per gallon.

At Minard the Coast Guard report that the wives of the poorer class of farmers and labourers gather them, and hawk them through the neighbouring villages. The price obtained was, uncooked, about 3d. per gallon, but cooked and clear of shell 3d. per pint. No regular fisherman follows this occupation. About 270 gallons, when cooked and clear of shell, were taken. Value about £27.

At Cromane Point about 2,040 gallons were gathered by forty persons from March to August. Of these about 2,000 gallons, in

bags containing 20 gallons each, were sent to Limerick and sold at 5s. per bag. Forty gallons were cooked and sold locally at about 2s. 6d. per gallon.

At Ring Bar, in the Kinsale Division, 1,500 gallons were gathered by eight persons from April to September, and sold locally at 4d. per gallon.

In the Waterford Division about 3,500 gallons were gathered at Arthurstown by about sixty persons from July to March, and sold locally at prices varying from 8d. to 10d. per gallon. At Dunmore East about 3,550 gallons when cooked and free of shell were sold by about twenty-five persons throughout the year. These fetched locally about 2s. 8d. per gallon; and at Tramore about 1,460 gallons were gathered by about twenty persons throughout the year; these were sent to Waterford and sold for 1s. per gallon. The total amount realised is estimated at about £678.

At Wexford about 500 gallons were gathered by about fourteen persons from March to August for local sale, and 3,000 gallons for export to Bristol, and fetched about 4d. a gallon. At Bannow 210 gallons were gathered for local sale by five persons all the year round, and sold locally at 1s. 4d. per gallon.

At Clontarf 22,000 gallons were gathered by about twenty persons all the year round for local sale at an average price of 8d. per gallon. At Ringsend 1,960 gallons for local sale by about twelve persons during the year, at the same price.

Detailed Report on Periwinkles.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in different localities:—

Wexford Division.—About 540 bushels were gathered and exported to Bristol. They fetched 2s. 6d. a bushel, and were gathered by about eighteen persons throughout the year.

Waterford Division.—37½ cwt. were gathered and exported to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched 4s. 10d. per cwt., and were gathered by ten persons from September to June.

Youghal Division.—About 65 tons were gathered, 59 tons of which were exported to London, and the remainder was sold in Cork. Those exported fetched 4s. 2d. per cwt., and those sold in Cork 10s. 3d. They were gathered by sixty-eight persons from June to September.

Queenstown Division.—About 46 tons were gathered, and all were exported to London and Liverpool, except 1 ton sold locally. They fetched 2s. 7d. per cwt., and were gathered by about seventy-nine persons all the year round.

Kinsale Division.—About 26 tons were gathered, 14½ tons of which were sent to London—the remainder was sold locally. Those exported fetched 2s. 8d. per cwt., and those sold locally fetched 1s. 6d. per cwt. They were gathered by seventy-six persons all the year round, except December.

Skibbereen Division.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched 1s. 9d. per bushel, and were gathered by eighteen people in April, May, June, September, and October.

Castletown Division.—53 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched 3s. 5d. per cwt., and were gathered by fifty persons from October to March.

Valentia Division.—About 31 tons were taken and exported to London. They fetched 2s. 10d. per cwt., and were gathered by 229 persons from September to March.

Dingle Division.—About 10½ tons were gathered, 3 tons of which were sold locally at £2 10s. per ton, and the remainder were sent to London, where they fetched about £3 10s. per ton. They were gathered all the year round by five people.

Ballyheige Division.—About 50 tons were taken and exported to Manchester and London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about ninety-five persons from September to March.

Seafield Division.—About 242½ tons were gathered, and exported to London and Manchester. They fetched 4s. 2d. per cwt., and were gathered by 395 persons from October to April.

Galway Division.—About 128 tons were gathered and sent to London and English markets. They fetched 3s. 2d. per cwt., and were gathered by about 376 persons all the year round.

Clifden Division.—About 197 tons 8 cwts. were gathered and exported to London. They fetched 3s. 1d. per cwt., and were gathered by 761 persons all the year round.

Keel Division.—About 100 tons were gathered, and exported to London. They fetched 4s. per cwt., and were gathered by about 150 persons all the year round.

Belmullet Division.—159½ tons were gathered all the year round, and sent to England. They were gathered by about 430 persons, who received £2 15s. per ton for them.

Ballycastle (Killala) Division.—Thirteen tons were gathered, ten of which were sent to England, where they fetched 1s. 10d. per cwt., and the remainder were sold locally at 5s. 4d. per cwt. They were gathered by twenty-one persons all the year round, except during May and June.

Pullendiva Division.—About 71½ tons were gathered and sent to London and Liverpool. They fetched from £1 13s. 4d. to £2 per ton, and were gathered by about 107 persons all the year round except during August and September.

Sligo Division.—19½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, London, and Scotland. They fetched 2s. 5d. per cwt. and were gathered by fifty persons all the year round.

Killybegs Division.—About 28 tons were gathered, and sent to London, where they fetched 1s. 9d. per bushel of 75 lbs. They were gathered from October to March by forty people.

Guidore Division.—About 26½ tons were gathered and sent to Manchester and London. They fetched 2s. 6d. per bushel of ¾ of a cwt., and were gathered by thirty persons from May to September.

Rathmullen Division.—Thirteen tons were gathered and sent to Liverpool and London. They fetched £2 15s. per ton. They were gathered by about ninety persons from February to November.

Moville Division.—About 13 tons were gathered and sent to Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. They fetched 2s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by thirty persons all the year round.

Carrickfergus Division.—15,000 gallons (25 tons) were gathered and sold locally at 3d. per gallon. They were gathered by thirty persons from March to October.

Donaghadee Division.—About 16½ tons were gathered, 15 tons of which were sent to London; the remainder were sold locally. Those sold in London fetched from 3s. 4d. to 5s. per cwt., and those sold locally fetched from 4s. to 5s. 5d. per cwt. They were gathered by seventy-three persons all the year round.

Strangford Division.—4½ tons were gathered, 3½ tons of which were sent to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched from 5d. to 8d. per gallon, and were gathered by from forty to fifty-seven persons all the year round, except August and September.

Newcastle Division.—32½ tons were gathered and sent to Liverpool and London. They fetched 4s. 9d. per cwt. and were gathered by forty-seven persons all the year round.

Dundalk Division.—About 68½ tons were gathered, and all were sent to Manchester, Liverpool, London, and other English markets, except 7 cwt., which were sold locally. They fetched about 4s. 7d. per cwt., and were gathered by 190 persons all the year round save during October.

Malahide Division.—About 11½ tons were gathered, the greater part of which were sold locally, as only 6 cwts. were sent to Liverpool, which realized about 6s. 4d. per cwt.; those sold locally about 4s. per cwt. They were gathered by about fifty-eight persons from February to August.

Detailed Report on Shrimps.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of this industry in the different localities:—

In the Queenstown Coast Guard Division, about 4,500 lbs. of shrimps were taken and sold in Queenstown market and in Cork, at from 6d. to 7d. per lb. Thirty persons were engaged in this fishing, which was carried on by hand net with pole and by shrimp trawl from May to November.

In the Kinsale Division two persons were engaged in fishing for shrimps, which were sold locally at an average price of 4d. per lb. They were captured with a shrimp trawl from June to November.

In the Castletown Division 200 boxes, of 2 cwts. each, of shrimps were taken and sent to market in London. The contract price paid per man per week by the buyers was 10s. Four persons

were engaged in the fishing. The shrimps were captured in pots like lobster pots, during the summer months. The capture, at 1d. a lb., would realize nearly £200.

In the Ballycastle (Antrim) Division, at the mouth of the Baun, some were taken with nets, but not sold. They were used as bait for lines. Four persons were engaged in this fishing.

It is reported that there are plenty of shrimps in the upper portions of Lough Foyle.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF COASTGUARD.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

There has been no fishing at Morris Castle during the year; all the men from this place are employed in the Arklow and Courtown boats.

Curracloe.—A little herring fishing during the autumn, otherwise nothing to report.

Wextord Harbour.—Very much the same as last year, oysters rather better; I think there is every prospect of it becoming a good fishing.

Rosslare.—A number of boats have been broken up; the fishing has not been properly prosecuted this year, as most men in the neighbourhood have been employed on the local railway and pier. The same applies to Ballygeary.

There is nothing special to report concerning the other stations in the division.

GEO. IZAT, Inspecting Commander.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

I have the honour to report on the fisheries within the limit of this division as follows:—

Fethard.—The fishermen here appear to be energetic and to follow all the fishings when the weather permits; the second class boats are fairly good; the small harbour dries at low water—the boats have often to come in hours before they need if there was more water in the Harbour.

Arthurstown.—Information is forwarded on paper No. 10. of this station about defects observed at piers and landing places, also a query as to the road contractors carting away shingle from the river bank, and injuring beds of mussels; the second class boats appeared to be well provided with apparatus.

Dunmore.—A few first class trawlers here; fairly good boats and well found. A good harbour capable of accommodating a great number of boats. Men are energetic as a rule.

Ballymacaw.—A few second and third class boats fish from here during the summer months, finding shelter in small creeks. Industry indifferent.

Tramore.—A few second and third class boats belong to the two coves in Tramore Bay. Fish only in fine weather in summer. May improve with new pier. Boats from Dunabrattin Harbour in those limits have better chance. Industry indifferent. Apparatus, hand lines.

Bonmahon.—A few second and third class boats occasionally fish from here. Apparatus, hand lines. No harbours for better boats. Industry indifferent.

JOHN W. BROWN, Inspecting Commander.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

The fishing throughout, with the exception of the autumn herring fishing, has been unsatisfactory.

A boat slip for hauling up the boats at Ardmore would be a great boon to the fishermen; it could be made apparently at a small cost, as the natural rock is there, merely to smooth down and fill up crevices here and there with cement.

There is no place of safety for boats in this bay (at Ardmore), except when the wind is blowing from the shore.

GEORGE DRURY, Divisional Officer.

KINSALE DIVISION.

Herrings scarce, but prices good.

Cod, ling, and haddock, fairly good.

Mackerel spring fishing—less fish, but more money than previous year.

Mackerel autumn fishing, an improvement on three previous years.

Hake a very poor year; money value £1,700.

No sprats.

A fair year on the whole.

RONALD HALL, Inspecting Commander.

SKIBBEREEN DIVISION.

The fishing for the year off the coast in this Division has been on the whole satisfactory, especially the autumn mackerel fishing, fish being fairly plentiful off all guards, and good prices obtained, especially towards the end of the season.

Large quantities of herrings were reported off the coast during October, those taken being fine fish commanded a good price.

All trawl fish fairly plentiful, but overfished.

I have again to draw your attention to the want of curing stations, the need for them this year being more apparent, owing to the large number of curers. Both at Union Hall and at Castletownsend this was much felt, the want of accommo-

dation causing blockage of roads and piers. The pier at Union Hall is, I regret to report, showing further signs of subsiding, the greater part being now under water during high spring tides.

At Castletownsend a pier is greatly required, and I cannot too strongly recommend that this want should have your Board's immediate attention, more especially as at no time has any public money been granted to improve this harbour. The seafaring inhabitants, I may add, feel greatly this utter neglect.

H. WARREN, Inspecting Lieutenant.

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

The spring mackerel fishing this year was not very successful. The fish did not approach the coast in the usual numbers.

The autumn mackerel fishing has not been very remunerative this year.

Other kinds of fish, whiting, pollock, hake, were taken in average quantities as compared with other years.

WM. ALLEN, Divisional Officer.

DINGLE DIVISION.

Report on the state of fisheries:—

Minard—Average fishing.

Dingle—Below, all kinds of fishing bad.

Ventry—Average fishing.

Smerwick—Above average, all kinds.

RALPH LEY, Divisional Officer.

BALLYHEIGUE DIVISION.

I have the honor to report that during the months of August, September, and October, immense shoals of herring, mackerel, and sprats appeared in Ballyheigue Bay. But there is no means here of capturing them. A pier, in my opinion, at Ballyheigue is very much required; then the people would obtain boats, nets &c.

C. H. SMITH, Divisional Officer.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

Large quantities of mackerel have been caught in Seafeld neighbourhood. Buyers from Glasgow have been giving from 7s. to 12s. per hundred, and curing them on the spot. The same observation applies to Kilkee.

RICHARD POLWHELE, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

GALWAY DIVISION.

(1.) Catches of herring and mackerel have not been so plentiful in Galway Bay for this year as the year previous.

(2.) Piers, viz.:—Nimmo's at Galway, Spiddal, and Ballyvaughan, have no lights; which if placed would be of the greatest benefit to the seafaring community, but chiefly to the smaller class of fishing boats, whose crews have often to remain out on stormy, dark nights, not liking to risk the dangerous approaches to them, on account of their close proximity to rocks.

(3.) The Martello Tower at Costello Bay, if whitewashed, would likewise be most beneficial to the fishermen in general.

G. A. SMITH, Lieutenant, R.N., Divisional Officer.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

Roundstone has had a good season for lobster and for line fishing. Plenty of fish were seen off the coast, but the crops were the first care of the inhabitants, and when they were done with; the men considered the weather too bad, in its then broken condition, for fishing. The people will go to any other work before fishing. A good take of periwinkles. Clifden has had a smaller take of fish this year, as the people consider the price of fish too low to pay. One shoal of mackerel was seen off Dunloughan in October, and about 6,000 of them were captured with nets. Several tons more of periwinkles taken.

Cleggan has had a slight increase in take of cod, ling, pollock, and lobsters, but very few gurnet were caught; oysters slightly decreased; and bream and periwinkles greatly decreased.

Tully has had an increase of lobsters and other fish, but very few mackerel or herring were taken this year.

Rosmoney has had a decrease of all kinds of fish. Mackerel and herring catch poor; but fishermen were expecting a bigger take of the latter later in the season.

Fishermen complained of the small size of the soles and flatfish.

A point that strikes my observation very much as a newcomer to Ireland is that the population has no inclination towards fishing as a profession; at any rate in this part of the west. Any sort of shore occupation is apparently preferable to going afloat to catch fish. Thus, I don't think that any amount of encouragement, teaching, or financial assistance will create a race of professional fishermen, resembling those on the coasts of England, though it may awaken the people to a consciousness of an alternative food source in the event of any future potato famine.

FREDK. ELTON, Lieutenant and Divisional Officer.

KEEL DIVISION.

I have the honour to transmit the fishery returns of this division, delayed pending the receipt of returns from Achillbeg, in consequence of having to include Clare Island.

In submitting the returns I would respectfully beg to dwell particularly on the locality of Keel, Docagh, and Keem on the guards of this station. Herrings are in abundance off these places, and a great amount taken when not prevented by bad landing places, in some instances boats get broken up, and there is great risk of life. If I may suggest, the built harbour or boat cove if only repaired would suit well, as at present it is only available at high water, but with some little expenditure it could be greatly improved. It is without doubt that fish are to be obtained at almost all seasons of the year, if there was some provision made in the way of a landing place.

JOHN DEVINE, Divisional Officer.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

The stations worked under the Congested District Board have cured as follows :—

	Mackerel.
Muingereena, . . .	78 barrels—22,629 fish.
Inver, . . .	3 barrels—430 fish.

The take of lobsters has been fair ; owing to the very long distance from a railway station the lobsters get spoiled in transit very often, so there is not much encouragement for the fishermen to catch them ; the local sale being small.

There are about 250,000 herrings taken between Inver and Ballyglass in Broadhaven Bay. The fishermen tell me they have not been so plenty for years, but can give me no reason. Having only just come to this Division I can offer no more remarks.

W. ARTHUR CONNOP, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

BALLYCASTLE (KILLALA) DIVISION.

There is not in this district much fishing as an industry, I believe on account of want of harbours or places of refuge in bad weather, and also the difficulty of transport to any large town or curing station.

Belderrig.—The best place for fishing purposes in this division. A pier built here would do much to encourage the fishermen of the place, and would make a decent harbour.

Ballycastle.—The breakwater here if extended another fifty yards and forming an elbow, would be great protection to the boats landing fish or hauling up. The Bay being open and exposed a sea very soon gets up, and fishermen do not go out unless in fairly good weather.

Kilcummin.—A boat-slip here would be very useful, to enable the boats in bad weather being run up in safety, as the landing at present is on large stones, and in any sea damage to the boats is certain. This slip has been, I believe, petitioned for previously.

Ross.—A pier at Portavada would be of great benefit to the fishermen in bad weather.

W. J. H. AUTON, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

PULLENDIVA DIVISION.

The trawl and drift-net fishing have not been successful during the seasons on account of bad weather.

WM. SHERLOCK, Divisional Officer.

SLIGO DIVISION.

Salmon fishing poor on the whole, principally owing to the long period of dry weather in the early summer.

Long lines, not good.

Trawling, moderately good.

Lobsters, moderately good.

Mackerel, poor.

The only good fishery this year is the herring, now going on.

The curer under Congested Districts Board is now in full work at Raghley with the herrings.

A shelter for fishing boats at Rosses Point is needed, and could, in my opinion, be made at moderate cost.

FRANCIS SPRING RICE, Lieutenant.

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

The catch of fish in this Division has been small; and at Teelin with the exception of cod and ling at the beginning of the year the season has been a complete failure.

It is only within the last few weeks that the herring have made their appearance in any numbers; and during the last week, at Killybegs, they have been almost a drug in the market, selling as low as 19s. per thousand.

G. G. PHILIPPS, Lieutenant, Divisional Officer.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

The fishing on the whole has been about the average, with the exception of the autumn herring fishery, which has been, and is now very successful. The fishermen at Burtonport and Aranmore have derived very great benefit from there being now a railway station at Fintown, on the Glenties line, which fact has caused prices to rule nearly double to what they have been in former years.

WILLIAM VERYARD, Divisional Officer.

RATHMULLEN DIVISION.

The boat-slip at Maharoarty has been completed, but is not long enough by about 80 to 100 feet, as it can only be used at half-tide at present.

It has not been a very good season, principally due to the severe weather in the early part of the year.

A small breakwater is much needed at Newbridge, on the west side of Lough Swilly, as the boats have no protection at present, and this breakwater could easily be made at a very small cost, and would give protection for about ten to fifteen boats.

J. GORDON EDE,

Lieut. R.N., Divisional Officer.

BALLYCASTLE (ANTRIM) DIVISION.

The usual methods of fishing off this coast are by hand and long lines.

The fishing generally has been fairly good, especially off Ballintoy, during the current year.

Some improvement in the boat-slip at Ballintoy would be very advantageous to the fishermen.

The want of a boat harbour at Ballycastle prevents the fishermen putting out; in fact, I may say there is no fishing off Ballycastle beyond crabs and lobsters.

The fish taken off the Ballycastle Division are cod, ling, turbot, conger, skate, crabs, lobsters, plaice, and black and white pollock.

H. M'A. CUTFIELD, Lieut. R.N., Divisional Officer.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

My two previous reports may be referred to as giving my opinion this year.

Our one great drawback is the want of a light railway from Portaferry to Belfast, coming within a reasonable distance of the fishing villages on the coast line of the Ards.

Mackerel did not enter the Lough this year, and only a few were caught by lines off the adjacent coast.

Blockin were very numerous in the Lough, large shoals basking on the edge of the rocks. The fishermen refused to catch them as there was no sale. The blockin fishing affords great sport to visitors—they are easily caught with a rod and fly either from the rocks or from a boat.

The fishermen were very orderly.

The lobsters are certainly decreasing both in size and numbers, but no undersized lobsters are ever landed.

The crabs captured here are not worth the trouble of cooking; they are not of good quality.

J. T. McCULLEN, Divisional Officer.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

I have no special remark to make on the fisheries in my Division.

The fishermen are a quiet lot of men and give no trouble.

R. BROCK, Commander.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

At Ardglass the herring season has been good, and better prices have been obtained than formerly; the number of local boats is decreasing. The herring and line fishing at Leestown and Annalong have shown very great improvement; the line fishing from Wreck Harbour at Annalong is especially worth any assistance that can be granted; the men are hard working and industrious, and the fish have been plentiful. My last year's remarks as regards the state of the harbour at Newcastle I still adhere to.

THOMAS C. FENTON, Divisional Officer.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

Nothing of special importance to bring to the notice of the Inspectors in connection with the fishing industry in this division.

It would be of great advantage were Balbriggan harbour dredged to admit boats during a longer portion of the tides.

J. W. OSBORNE, Inspecting Commander.

DETAILED REPORTS—SALMON FISHERIES.

(Being SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from the various BOARDS of CONSERVATORS of SALMON FISHERIES in IRELAND.)

No. 1, OR DUBLIN DISTRICT.

The state of the fisheries continues to be fair, but there is no improvement. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was less productive in 1895 than in 1894, and the take of sea or white trout by the same means was also less.

The angling, owing to the low state of water, consequent on a lengthened drought, was not good. Practically one migration of smolts to the sea during the season was observed, viz., during the months of April and May; although a great many were observed in the Liffey as late as 31st October.

Grilse are first taken in the month of June, but the greatest quantity observed or taken are in July.

Salmon are also taken with grilse in June and July, and on an average those fish were lighter than at other periods.

In the Liffey the greatest quantity of salmon are taken in the month of May. In the rivers about Bray and Wicklow the

greatest capture occurs in August. The capture of grilse is in the proportion of about five to one to that of salmon, and more female salmon than males are taken. There is no perceptible increase observed in the average weight of spring salmon or grilse, which is for salmon 10 lbs. and for grilse 5 lbs.

No signs of disease have been observed. Some proprietors permit angling in their waters during the descent of fry to the sea, but very little destruction of fry takes place. Spent fish are not destroyed in the months of February and March by anglers, neither are full fish in October. There have been hardly any cases of poisoning rivers in the district, with the exception of two, in the river Poddle. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, and none in the present year was committed by any licensed fisherman. Four water bailiffs are employed by the Board during the year, and three additional are paid by the Swords Angling Club, with a subsidy from the Board of £10 per annum. £46 19s. was expended in protection during the open season—£34 in fresh waters, and £12 19s. in tidal. During the close time £36 was expended, £31 being in the fresh water divisions, and £5 in the tidal. Private water bailiffs are employed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Major Cane, St. Wolstan's, Co. Dublin, Swords Angling Club, Brittas (Co. Dublin) Angling Club, Tolka (Co. Dublin) Angling Club, and Blessington Angling Club.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection. There are several weirs in the Liffey which have no fish passes, and in which such are required.

Poulaphuca, a natural fall on the same river, is impassable for salmon. The funds at the disposal of the Board are inadequate to do more than protect the rivers, and they suggest that Government should place a sum of money at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of developing the fisheries of the District by building fish passes, &c.

At Ringsend (a suburb of Dublin, largely inhabited by fishermen), Her Majesty's Coast Guard have the salmon fishery close to their Station, but they are precluded from taking any action in cases of violation of the law except *reporting* offences. Unless they investigate the circumstances so as to be able to give evidence in Court when called upon, the simple reporting of an offence is practically useless.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter of 1895-6 was greater than that of 1894-5. This was most apparent in the Bray and Liffey Rivers.

NO. 2, OR WEXFORD DISTRICT.

The fisheries of the District were improving in 1895. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1894, as was also the capture of sea or white trout.

The number of rod licences taken out increased to some extent in 1895. The angling in the upper fresh waters was better than in the preceding year.

The number of net licences was less than in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. per lb., and the lowest about 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts to the sea was observed in 1895, and this took place between middle of April and end of May. Grilse are first taken in June. Salmon are taken with the grilse in that month, and are lighter than at other periods. The greatest capture of salmon takes place in May. The proportion of salmon to grilse captured is about one to two. More female than male salmon are taken. There has been no increase in the average weight of spring salmon and grilse. Salmon 12 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by proprietors during descent of fry to the sea, and this is considered to cause much destruction.

Very few spent fish killed by anglers in February. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased owing to the exertions of the water bailiffs.

The Slaney is a first-class breeding river, owing to its light gravel bed; and a ladder has been erected on the Kiltrea Weir, but it will be of little value, owing to the defective state of St. John's Weir on the same river. A most marked improvement has taken place in the tidal waters of the River Slaney, where a valuable industry is being developed.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District was greater than in the preceding year.

NO. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

The tidal fisheries may be considered as fairly up to the average of late years, but the fresh water fisheries were not good, owing, in a great measure, to the unfavourable state of the water for angling. To the netting practised in the fresh waters of the river Suir below Clonmel, is also partly attributed the decline of the angling in the upper waters.

As a rule the fisheries are up to the average, excepting in the fresh waters, which, however, bear but a small proportion to the whole.

The take of salmon and grilse by nets was an average one, but white or sea trout were not known to have been so taken.

On the Suir and Barrow there was a later run than usual of spring fish owing to the severe weather of February, but on the Nore this difference was not so marked.

The angling was not good, and caused great dissatisfaction amongst anglers and upper proprietors.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was about 2s. per lb. at the commencement of the season, and the lowest about 10d. per lb.

Besides the usual run of smolts, there was a later run about October and November. Grilse were first taken in May, but in

greatest quantity in July and August. Salmon were taken with the grilse about the end of July and in August, and were smaller than usual.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in March, April, and May. The relative proportion of the grilse captured to that of the salmon was about ten to one. As a rule more female than male salmon were taken.

The average weight of the spring salmon seems to be increasing, owing probably to the good preservation of the adult fish in the spawning rivers. The weights throughout the season may be taken as 12 lbs. for salmon, and 5 lbs. for grilse.

No signs of disease were observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and some destruction by anglers takes place. A considerable number of spent fish were unavoidably destroyed by anglers in February and March. No cases of poisoning rivers have been reported, and offences against the fishery laws have decreased, breaches of the weekly close time by licensed net men forming about 50 per cent. of those which are detected. Green's Bridge Weir, on the river Nore at Kilkenny, has no fish pass, and the navigation weirs on the river Barrow have most defective passes, badly placed and constructed, and constitute regular fish traps by the opportunity of poaching with drum nets which they afford. But these weirs, being of old date, the Conservators cannot compel the construction of passes in them.

The quantity of breeding fish observed throughout the District was greater than in the preceding season. The heavy rainfall of December brought up great numbers of breeding fish to the tributaries, but some damage was caused by the floods, consequent thereon, washing away some already finished spawning beds. The later run of fish also disturbed some of the completed beds.

NO. 4, OR LISMORE DISTRICT.

The clerk of the Board of Conservators of this District states that he considers that the general state of the fisheries is declining. The take of salmon by nets was less than in 1894, but the grilse fishing was excellent. The take of sea or white trout by nets was about the same. The angling was extremely bad. The highest price given (wholesale) for salmon was 2s. 5d. per lb., the lowest 7d. per lb., and for peal 5½d. The grilse are first taken in April, but the greatest quantities are taken in July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in May. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken in April and May; average size of salmon 12 to 15 lbs., and of grilse 5 lb. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea is not prohibited—in fact it is most extensive at that period; but it is not thought that as much destruction of fry takes place now as was the case many years ago.

Two cases of poisoning have been observed in the rivers of the District, one with spurge, and one with lime.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are stated not to have increased, but owing to greater vigilance exercised there have been more prosecutions.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection, but there is a large amount of tax on rated fisheries paid by them.

The Conservators intend to take the necessary steps to have fish passes erected where required. It is also proposed to make slight alterations in Fermoy and Clondulane Weirs.

The stock of breeding fish observed in several of the rivers of the District during the winter 1895-6, was about equal to that of last winter, but the general run of the spawning fish was of a very small size.

NO. 5, OR CORK DISTRICT.

The Report of this District states that the fisheries are very good, and that as a rule they are improving. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets throughout the District showed an increase on previous season, but the take of sea or white trout by the same method of capture was less. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. per lb. Grilse were first taken in May, but the greatest quantity were captured about the middle of June and July.

The greatest quantity of salmon were taken in April and May. No increase in the size of spring salmon or grilse has been observed. There have been no signs of disease in any of the rivers of the District.

Some spent fish were captured by anglers in the months of February and March, and a few full or gravid fish in October. There has not been one case of poisoning a river in the District during 1895. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There are no contributions by upper water proprietors towards protection.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District during the winter of 1895-6, showed a marked increase on that of the preceding winter.

NO. 6¹, OR SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries in this District was not so good as in preceding year, but it is stated to be improving. The capture of salmon, grilse, and trout was less than in the preceding year. Angling was not so good owing to the dry weather during the season. Grilse were first taken in July; and salmon with the grilse in July and August, during which period the greatest quantities were captured; the salmon so taken were heavier than at other periods of the year; the proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about one to three, and there was an increase in the size of the fish as compared with those taken in previous years. No signs of disease were observed. Angling was not prohibited

during the descent of fry to the sea. Not many spent fish were taken by anglers during February and March.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, and no cases of poisoning rivers have been reported.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s., and the lowest 5½d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the district was greater than in the preceding year.

NO. 6^o, OR BANTRY DISTRICT.

The general condition of salmon fisheries in this District is stated to be declining. Less salmon were captured by means of nets than in the preceding year, and angling was not so good as in 1894. Grilse were first taken in July in greatest quantity. Salmon were taken with grilse in July, but the greatest quantity of salmon was taken about the latter end of June; average size of salmon, 7 to 8 lbs. No signs of disease were observed in any of the rivers of the District. No case of poisoning took place during the year in this District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There is only one water bailiff employed by private individuals, viz., by the Trustees of the Bantry Estate.

The quantity of breeding fish observed is reported to have increased, particularly in the River Owvane or Ballylickey, owing to the better protection afforded to the upper waters. This was also the case with respect to the lower waters of the Coomhola, but there was a decrease in the upper waters owing to want of protection. The Adrigole and Glengarriff Rivers are unprotected owing to insufficiency of funds.

NO. 6^o, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries in this District is reported to be fair and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less productive than in 1894. There are no nets used in the district for the capture of white or sea trout. The angling was bad, scarcely a salmon being taken by this means. Grilse were first taken in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July; the greatest quantity of salmon was captured in June and July. There is stated to be no increase in the average size of salmon and grilse; salmon average 9 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. The Boughy River was poisoned seven times by means of Irish spurge, the River Sheen twice, and the Blackwater once with this deadly plant. The offences against the Fishery Laws have increased, and are attributed to those who did not take out licences.

Thirty-two private water bailiffs are employed in the District by the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; Sir J. C. R. Columb, Mrs. Mahony of Dromore Castle; W. Warden,

R. C. Dobbs, F. W. Low, D. O. B. Corkery, and S. T. Heard, Esquires. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers during winter of 1895-6 was greater than in previous years, save in the Sheen and the upper part of the Roughty.

We have approved of an increase in the amount of licence duty on draft nets in this District from £1 10s. to £3.

NO. 7, OR KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of the Killarney District are reported to have been in a prosperous condition during the year and to be improving. Although the capture of salmon by nets was bad, that of grilse was above the average, and the capture of white or sea trout was much greater than in the previous year. The angling in the spring was excellent, but it fell off in the summer months, owing, probably, to the low state of the water. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb. and the lowest 6d. Only one migration of smolts to the sea was observed, but the quantity was unusually large.

Grilse were first taken in April, but in greatest quantities in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June, and were heavier than at other periods. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken from January to April. There was a slight increase in the weight of the fish captured, the salmon averaging 11 lbs. and the grilse 6½ lbs.

No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and considerable destruction of fry resulted in consequence. Some spent fish were taken by anglers in February and March, and some full ones in October, but not many.

There were a few cases of poisoning with lime in the upper waters of the Maine; but there was a marked decrease in offences against the Fishery Laws, those committed being chiefly by persons who paid licence duty, and consisted of breaches of the weekly close season and making nets fixed illegally.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers has, on the whole, increased during the past season, particularly in the Gweestin, Deenagh, Upper Caragh, Commeragh, Cottoners, Lower Gaddagh, and Cummcenduff. There was a decrease in the Inny, Beheenagh, and Owenreagh. A complaint is made that the bailiffs on the last-mentioned three rivers (with the exception of one on the Inny) will not prosecute for breaches of the Fishery Laws.

NO. 8, OR LIMERICK DISTRICT.

The fisheries of this District are reported to be in a fair condition.

The capture of spring salmon by nets was more productive than in the previous year, but the peal fishing, although an average one, was not so good. The netting for white or sea trout

in the Shannon is not carried on to any great extent. The run of spring fish commenced at about the same time as in 1894, but continued for a longer period by about three weeks. On the other hand the angling season is reported to have been one of the worst on record, but this, it is believed, was chiefly owing to the unusually low state of the water which prevailed throughout the whole season. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. 3d. per lb. in spring, and the lowest 7½d. in July.

There is always a migration of smolts observed in April and May, and another in the Autumn which is regulated by the floods.

Grilse first appeared at the end of May, but were taken in greatest quantities in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and early in June, but were of a weight much below the average of those captured in February or March. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in April and May. The capture of grilse to that of salmon bore the proportion of about five to one, and more males than females are believed to have been taken. The average weight of the salmon captured was about 18 lbs. Those taken in February and March, if taken separately, averaged about 21 lbs. Grilse averaged about 6½ lbs.

No actual salmon disease was observed, but unsound fish were occasionally taken which were afflicted with a fungoid growth which an eminent authority has pronounced not to be "salmon disease."

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and it is believed that the destruction of fry has in consequence been considerable, so much so indeed that of late special bailiffs have been employed to prevent it. Spent fish are not destroyed by anglers in February and March as in previous years, but a fair share of full fish are killed in October, which are, however, chiefly males.

There have been no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws continue about the same, but those engaged in the protection of the fisheries have succeeded in detecting about three times the number of offenders as in the previous year.

Seventy bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators during the open, and one hundred during the close season. The proprietors of the Lax Weir Fishery employed sixteen and a steam launch during the weekly close season, and the owners of the Doonass Fishery one bailiff.

No funds are contributed towards protection by proprietors of the upper fresh waters.

Some fish passes on the River Deel are reported to be defective, as are also many on the Shannon, particularly those at Killaloe and Jamestown, and the new cut at Meelick is without a fish pass of any kind.

About the same quantity of breeding fish was observed as in 1894-95. This was a large increase above previous years, particularly in the River Mulcair and tributaries.

NO 9¹, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

In this District it is reported that the state of the salmon fisheries in 1894 was fairly good; and that the take of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in the preceding year; but that of sea or white trout by the same means of capture was less. The angling was poor throughout the District. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 2s. 4d. per lb., and the lowest 6½d. per lb.

There was only one migration of smolts observed.

Grilse were first taken in May. The greatest quantity was taken in June.

In July the greatest quantity of salmon was taken with grilse, and these fish were lighter than those taken at other times.

The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in July. The female fish predominated.

No signs of disease were observed in the District. Angling for trout is prohibited in the Galway River during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea.

Except at Oughterard, spent fish are not destroyed by anglers during months of February and March, nor are full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District was less than in former winters.

NO. 9², OR CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this District are improving. The take of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was greater than in the preceding year. The angling is reported to have been indifferent.

Only one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse first appeared early in May, and were taken in greatest quantity in June. Salmon were taken in greatest quantity in July, and more female than male fish were taken.

There was little or no destruction of fry by anglers during the descent to the sea, and no spent fish were taken in February or March, or gravid fish in October.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

The proprietors of fisheries, on whom the entire protection of the upper waters devolves, employed 140 bailiffs for about three months.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers is reported to have been much greater than in 1894, particularly in the Ballynahinch and Inver Rivers.

No. 10¹, OR BALLINAKILL DISTRICT.

The fisheries of this District, compared with last year, show no improvement, but they are stated not to be declining. The capture of salmon and grilse, by means of nets, was slightly in excess of the preceding year, but the take of white, or sea trout, by the same means was less productive; the angling season was not good.

Grilse were first taken during the latter end of June and the first two weeks in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and were of about the same weight as those taken at other periods. The greatest quantity of salmon was captured in June and July. The relative proportion of salmon and grilse taken was about one to six. Salmon averaged about 13 lbs. and grilse 7 lbs. in weight, and the highest wholesale price obtained was 1s. per lb.; the lowest, 6½d.

No angling takes place in this District during the descent of fry to the sea, and gravid fish have not been taken by anglers at the end of the season.

Offences against the Fishery Laws remain much the same as in previous years, but no cases of poisoning rivers have occurred. The Conservators employed twenty bailiffs during the close, and two during the open, season.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of this district was less than in the preceding year, but there was a fair quantity on the spawning beds.

No. 10², OR BANGOR DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this District are reported to be in a satisfactory state. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in the preceding year, and the capture of white, or sea trout, by the same means showed no decrease. Angling in 1895 was not so good as in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. 4d. per lb., and the lowest 7d.

Only one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse appeared first in April, but the greatest quantities did not come until July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June and were heavier than at other periods of the year. The proportion of grilse captured to that of salmon was about eight to one. There was a slight increase in the average sizes, salmon averaging 9 to 12½ lbs. and grilse 6½ to 7 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is not carried on during the descent of fry to the sea. There were no spent fish taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported, and there has been no increase of offences against the Fishery Laws.

The Board of Conservators employed ninety-two bailiffs during the close, and eight during the open, season. Eight bailiffs were

also employed during the close season by a private owner of fisheries in the Owenmore River.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District is reported to have been much the same as in the previous year, when the quantity was very large.

NO. 11, OR BALLINA DISTRICT.

In the report from this District the state of the salmon fisheries is described as fair. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in the preceding year, but that of white or sea trout was about the same. The angling was not good. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 7d. per lb.

Migrations of smolts were observed in April and May.

Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken from February to June. There was no increase in the average size of the spring fish, salmon weighing about 10½ lbs. and grilse 6 lbs. Angling for trout during the descent of fry in April and May is prohibited in the River Moy and tributaries by By-Law. Some spent fish were taken by anglers in February and March, and full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

One hundred and fifty-nine bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators from November to May, and two hundred and seventy-nine by the Moy Fishery Company during the same period.

The number of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District was less than in the preceding year, but the season was most favourable for spawning.

NO. 12, OR SLIGO DISTRICT.

The report from this District states that the salmon fisheries were not good, and that they are declining. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in 1894, there was no white or sea trout taken, and the angling was very bad. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 3s. per lb., and the lowest 7d. It is stated that migrations of smolts have been observed in the Sligo river all the year round, but principally in September and October.

Grilse first appeared in the Sligo River in May, and salmon were taken with the grilse in this river in June; these salmon were heavier than at other periods of the year.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in January in the Sligo River, in May and June in the Ballisodare, and in April in the Drumcliff River. The proportion of the capture of grilse to salmon is stated to have been one to three in the Sligo River, and one to five in the Ballisodare. The salmon

averaged 10 lbs. and the grilse 6 lbs. weight. No signs of disease were observed. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

Eighty-eight bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators during the close season. In addition to those, four were employed by private individuals.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Sligo and Drumcliff Rivers was greater than in the previous season, but in the Ballisodare River slightly less.

NO. 13, OR BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

In this District the general state of the fisheries is reported to be good, and improving as regards the Erne. The take of salmon and grilse by nets in the Erne was greater than in the preceding year. Angling was not good, owing to the lowness of the water. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse first appeared at the beginning of May, and were taken in greatest quantities in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July, and were no heavier than at other periods of the year. The greatest quantity was taken in July. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken was about two to one, and more female than male fish were captured. There was no increase in the average sizes.

No signs of disease were observed. Angling for trout is prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. No spent fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March. There were a few cases of poisoning rivers by flax water, but offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased. About 225 bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators. The proprietors of the upper or fresh-waters contribute liberally towards the protection of the fisheries.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District is reported to have been greater than in the preceding season. This applies particularly to the River Erne. In the River Bundrowes there was a decrease in the quantity as compared with the previous year.

NO. 14, OR LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries is stated to be not so good as in 1894, and to be declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the District was less productive than in 1894.

As regards the capture of white or sea trout, it remains much the same. With respect to angling, there has been an increase in the number of rod licences taken out, of 40. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7d.

Grilse were first taken in June, and the greatest quantity observed was in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and these salmon on an average were lighter in weight than at other periods.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in May and June.

The capture of grilse bears a proportion of about 7 to 1 to that of salmon. More male than female fish were observed. No remarkable change has been noticed in the weights of salmon and grilse, which are respectively 12 lbs. and 7 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of fry to the sea, but at the same time there has been no destruction of fry observed. The River Lennan suffered in consequence of flax-water having been allowed to flow into it. Prosecutions were instituted by the Clerk to the Board of Conservators, but the offenders were fined in the sum of one shilling only. It is however gratifying to hear that offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. No proprietor on the upper waters contributes funds towards preservation, but 112 bailiffs are employed by owners or occupiers of fisheries. A weir at Ballyare, the property of Mr. Watt, has become a source of great trouble, as no fish can pass up except in times of flood. When the water in the river is low much destruction of salmon takes place there.

There were fewer spawning fish observed in the Rivers Moynagh, Kilult, Kildrum, Glengesh, Crolly, Owentocker, and the Castle River, Buncrana, than in the previous season, but more in the Lennan, Lackagh, Owenea, Gweebarra, Swilly, and Clonmany Rivers.

NO. 15ⁱ, OR LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

The report states that the salmon fisheries of the District are in a fair condition.

The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive than in 1894, but that of white or sea trout was about the same. Angling was better than in the preceding year.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 6d. per lb.

Nothing unusual was observed regarding the migration of smolts; some were seen in September, but it could not be said that they were migrating.

Grilse first appeared towards the end of May, but were taken in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, July, and August. The greatest quantities of salmon were captured in July and August.

The quantity of grilse taken was largely in excess of that of salmon. No increase was observed in the size of the spring fish, the average weight of the salmon being 10 lbs., and the grilse 6½ lbs.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and very many were killed by persons who were ostensibly fishing for trout. Very many gravid fish were taken by anglers in October, the season closing early in that month.

Some cases of the poisoning of rivers by flax water occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws increased in number during the year. About 10 per cent. of them may be attributed to persons who took out licences. Considerable numbers of salmon were killed by the use of dynamite.

Two hundred and forty bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators; and forty-five by the lessees of the Hon. the Irish Society, chiefly during the annual close season, but some were employed during the whole year.

As in previous years, complaint is made of the existence of artificial dams in most of the rivers in the District, which impede, and in some cases prevent, the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds. All these require fish passes, but the Board of Conservators state that they have been advised they have no power either to erect the passes themselves, or to compel the owners of the dams to do so, and they suggest that the Fisheries Department should be provided with a fund from which they could defray the expenses of building passes, or removing natural obstructions.

The quantity of breeding fish was about the same in the season of 1895-6 as in that of 1894-5.

NO. 15^a, OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

From the report of this District it appears that there is a decline in the general state of the salmon fisheries. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in 1894, the quantity taken this year being reduced by one-third. The take of white or sea trout was also less. The angling in general over the District was very bad. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts to the sea was observed (during the month of April). Grilse were first taken about the end of May. The greatest quantity was taken in June and July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in June, and they are then generally lighter. The greatest quantity of salmon is taken in May. The average sizes of salmon and grilse remain about the same—salmon, 15 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of salmon fry to the sea, and it is considered that the destruction of a considerable quantity of the latter takes place by anglers.

Very few spent fish are destroyed by anglers in February and March, but full fish are frequently taken by them in the month of October. There has been a large number of cases of flax water pollution of rivers. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased.

The Lessees of the Honorable The Irish Society on the River Bann employ 25 water bailiffs. The steam launch belonging to the Lessees patrols the sea off the mouth of the Bann during

the weekly close time. No other proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

The Carrube Fish Pass on the River Bann is useless during the greater part of the season, and that on the Blackwater at Benburb is entirely so, and the Conservators have not any funds for making improvements thereon.

The Conservators would wish that the law with reference to the fisheries should be more clearly defined, as unless they prove that a particular turbine destroys salmon fry they cannot get any conviction against the owner of the turbine for neglecting to put up fry guards.

The quantity of breeding fish during the winter of 1895-6 was one-third less than in the preceding year. This applies to almost every river in the district.

NO. 16, OR BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries are reported to have declined in some places during the past year. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was less than in the year 1894. The angling was very poor. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 6d., and the lowest 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were taken first in May, but in greater quantities in June and July; salmon were taken with the grilse during the same period, the average weights being 8lbs. and 5 lbs., respectively.

The fungus disease prevailed during the warmest portion of the season, but not to the same extent as in former years. Angling was prohibited in the River Bush during the descent of fry to the sea, and as far as practicable in all other rivers. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

There were no bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, the funds being allocated to private proprietors of fisheries in whose hands the entire protection lies, and by whom a large staff of permanent and temporary bailiffs were employed, on their certifying to an expenditure greatly in excess of what the funds would have admitted of.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was less than of that observed in 1894.

NO. 17¹, OR DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

It is reported that in this District there was an improvement in 1895. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was something better than in 1894. The take of sea or white trout by the same means was about the same; but, on the other hand, angling declined very much. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 6d. per lb.

Only one migration of smolts to the sea was observed. Grilse are first seen in June; greatest quantity is taken in July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in July, and are brighter than at other periods of the year; the greatest quantity was taken in April. The average weights of salmon and grilse remain about the same—salmon, 15 lbs., grilse, 5 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout during the descent of salmon fry to the sea is not prohibited by any proprietor, and no doubt a quantity of fry is destroyed. Some spent fish too are doubtless killed in February and March by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred during the year under review. Offences against the Fishery Laws would appear to have diminished. The Board derive no assistance whatever from private sources towards protection. Two fish passes at Navan require improvement.

The stock of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District during winter of 1895-6 was greater than during the previous year.

NO. 17^a, OR DUNDALK DISTRICT.

In this District the salmon fisheries are reported to have been about the same as last year. The quantity of salmon and grilse taken by nets was less than in the previous year, but the take of white or sea trout was about the same, and the angling was good. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 3d., and the lowest 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken with the grilse during June and July, but were lighter than at other periods of the year. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in August and September. The average weight of the salmon was about 16 lbs. and the grilse 5 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but little or no destruction took place. Not many spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. Several fish passes in this District are in a defective condition.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, as have also those in regard to poisoning rivers by flax-water. Ten bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators at different periods during the year, and about five by private individuals. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was greater than in 1894, particularly in the Rivers Clyde, Dee, and tributaries.

Abstracts of Accounts of monies received and disbursed by Boards of Conservators will be found in Appendix No. 17, page 153; the substance of Salmon Fishery By-Laws at present in force in Appendix No. 18, page 170; and the dates of the existing Close Seasons in Appendix No. 19, page 190.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws, rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary: and of the help rendered to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Warrant Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to Your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY,

WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

CECIL R. ROCHE,

} *The Inspectors*
 } *of*
 } *Irish Fisheries*

M. P. DOWLING, *Secretary.*

Dublin Castle,

3rd June, 1896.

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Turbot,	12	21	31	55	459	737	1,017	2,200
Salmon,	10	40	25	138	786	1,075	2,398	5,000
Total Prime Fish,	22	70	66	193	1,245	1,812	3,415	7,200
Herrings,	29,263	26,378	5,495	4,346	71,621	29,311	18,415	9,024
Cod,	3,617	1,674	1,506	686	20,011	23,733	11,293	12,520
Lang.,	2,104	1,710	1,236	975	10,651	7,439	4,498	3,111
Haddock,	1,837	1,373	601	684	26,089	24,871	15,085	14,590
Whiting,	21	94	5	27	8,121	5,822	4,748	4,363
Sprats, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mackerel,	271	413	66	73	1,000	4,773	85	130
Hake,	4	.	1	.	2,134	2,000	1,703	1,300
All other, except Shell Fish,	5,441	6,367	2,513	2,624	16,731	24,681	32,278	31,443
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	42,718	36,579	11,844	9,523	185,084	126,640	71,444	66,167
SHELL FISH:								
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics),	No.	No.	.	.	No.	No.	.	.
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	626,050	1,267,822	623	2,301
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics),	63,143	65,191	1,954	2,290	32,753	28,874	1,111	914
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics),	64,327	126,809	306	463	171,446	162,696	224	463
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics),	Cwts.	Cwts.	.	.	Cwts.	Cwts.	.	.
Do. (additional information),	604	229	93	29	2,025	893	777	624
Total of Shell Fish (as returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	.	.	2,412	2,782	.	.	3,115	4,196
Total value of all Fish landed (as supplied by Collectors), . . . . .	.	.	14,262	12,345	.	.	74,378	72,367
Additional information, re Shell Fish, as above, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

No. 1.

landed on the Irish Coasts during the Year 1895, as compared with
during 1894.

South Coast.				West Coast.				TOTAL.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£
79	86	303	305	432	470	1,234	1,099	992	1,370	3,155	3,345
535	427	1,878	1,607	694	904	3,348	4,171	1,847	2,513	5,968	10,979
426	513	1,081	1,872	1,126	1,440	4,582	3,270	2,829	3,883	10,154	16,517
21,662	25,129	13,772	5,602	17,893	18,082	6,067	6,663	171,277	98,906	44,747	24,705
4,081	4,370	2,233	2,124	14,821	12,019	3,827	3,438	43,592	40,232	18,839	18,617
6,446	9,321	2,908	2,223	10,032	11,389	2,762	2,782	20,606	25,899	11,324	9,409
823	658	456	289	2,494	1,686	1,216	828	30,857	28,468	18,158	17,429
212	862	95	311	3,588	3,834	1,495	1,610	11,940	12,602	6,343	6,121
680	6,822	81	860	2,013	.	231	.	2,073	6,623	332	890
20,086	323,225	76,706	79,790	196,320	178,666	66,226	61,266	338,798	607,077	123,638	123,522
12,407	23,210	5,122	11,633	3,130	9,396	1,243	2,619	18,675	44,636	7,669	16,661
14,283	12,277	6,010	6,429	14,113	24,424	6,386	5,387	47,908	67,810	23,831	25,513
20,136	198,983	106,004	110,143	205,327	261,717	82,993	80,001	698,006	836,919	274,945	267,894
So	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
96,906	17,459	84	81	306	250	1	1	592,650	1,345,625	1,008 (7,195)	2,133 22,117
14,547	90,987	3,690	2,747	4,136	43,029	1,147	1,225	275,759	231,081	8,108 (21,632)	7,116 18,909
11,809	16,426	86	90	3,019	3,132	10	21	240,409	802,033	791 (1,792)	1,220 2,280
Cwt.	Cwt.			Cwt.	Cwt.			Cwt.	Cwt.		
2,228	3,112	314	482	11,383	8,061	1,655	1,277	10,211	12,364	2,524 (13,440)	2,313 9,423
.	.	4,320	3,400	.	.	2,848	2,624	.	.	12,731	12,781
.	.	113,644	111,643	.	.	35,841	82,585	.	.	287,876 44,679	290,676 52,728
										531,755	533,463

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APPENDIX

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBERS of VESSELS,

TABLE No. 1.—REGISTERED and UNREGISTERED VESSELS

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown.	W. S. King, Comm., R.N.	55	265	64	22	66	4	22	39	3
2	Arklow.	James H. Cerfe, Comm., R.N.	37	272	29	107	365	24	23	21	4
3	Wexford.	George Izst, Comm., R.N.	2	10	-	18	61	2	-	-	-
4	Waterford.	J. W. Brown, Comm., R.N.	7	28	2	86	265	14	43	122	6
5	Youghal.	George Drury, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	28	156	4	15	62	4
6	Queenstown.	T. B. Triggs, Comm., R.N.	9	41	-	43	175	-	23	83	-
7	Kinsale.	Ronald Hall, Comm., R.N.	29	255	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Skibbereen.	H. Warren, Lieut., R.N.	41	303	5	12	54	2	4	14	4
9	Castletown Burchaven.	William Allen, Divisional Officer.	4	21	1	11	41	1	17	61	5
10	Valentia.	Charles W. Dickinson, Comm., R.N.	1	3	-	4	17	-	24	105	-
11	Dingle.	Ralph Ley, Divisional Officer.	22	83	-	6	26	-	122	547	9
12	Ballyheigue.	C. H. Smith, Divisional Officer.	2	4	-	-	-	-	13	36	-
13	Seafield.	R. O. Folwhele, Lieut., R.N.	2	14	2	1	4	-	70	122	4
14	Galway.	G. A. Smith, Lieut., R.N.	14	66	17	66	245	2	43	135	3
15	Clifden.	Frederick Elton, Lieut., R.N.	4	16	-	6	24	-	-	-	-
16	Keel.	J. Devine, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	-
17	Belmullet.	W. A. Connop, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Ballycastle, Killybegs.	W. J. H. Auton, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Pullandiva.	Wm. Sherlock, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	6	19	1	13	24	1
20	Sligo.	Hon. F. Spring-Rice, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	20	77	3	33	179	11
21	Killybegs.	G. G. Phillips, Lieut., R.N.	3	12	-	83	160	-	24	124	1
22	Guilford.	Wm. Varyard, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	1	4	-	40	123	23
23	Rathmullen.	J. G. Eds, Lieut., R.N.	2	6	2	19	62	13	31	62	-
24	Moyle.	W. P. Spakespear, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	118	408	-	-	-	-
25	Ballycastle, Antrim.	H. M. A. Outfield, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	44	76	1	-	-	-
26	Garrickfurgus.	Reginald A. Brock, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	21	62	-	1	3	-
27	Donaghadee.	J. Masterman, Comm., R.N.	11	76	3	118	347	15	3	3	-
28	Strangford.	J. J. McCullou, Divisional Officer.	1	6	-	31	43	14	1	3	1
29	Newcastle.	Thomas C. Fenton, Lieut., R.N.	3	14	6	68	239	6	19	31	-
30	Dundalk.	H. M. Henthote, Lieut., R.N.	1	7	1	66	298	21	-	-	-
31	Malahide.	J. W. Osborne, Comm., R.N.	21	137	16	16	44	6	2	4	-
Totals for 1895.			298	1,634	192	971	3,242	136	689	1,065	31
Do. 1894.			294	1,526	151	979	3,226	124	735	1,423	35

No. 2.

BOATS, and CREWS, engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1895.

that fished during the Year 1895.

Partially engaged in Fishing.									TOTALS.			No.
First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.						
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
1	7	1	24	75	6	21	79	12	166	562	80	
2	15	1	16	73	9	20	78	8	204	804	76	2
-	-	-	75	241	-	7	31	-	102	343	2	3
-	-	-	38	116	3	24	68	3	198	678	80	4
-	-	-	21	84	-	15	49	1	77	368	8	5
-	-	-	26	79	6	42	89	2	133	468	8	6
4	28	4	60	310	11	93	427	4	302	1,020	58	7
26	417	12	209	799	41	126	476	24	448	2,063	88	8
1	7	-	72	315	10	225	917	143	340	1,352	100	9
1	6	-	13	86	-	280	1,404	3	333	1,674	3	10
-	-	-	7	31	-	69	229	5	286	941	14	11
1	4	1	0	19	-	44	144	4	65	207	5	12
-	-	-	7	22	-	97	291	-	177	513	6	13
4	26	2	330	1,062	96	382	993	80	845	2,507	168	14
1	4	-	114	377	-	337	1,194	-	402	1,616	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	161	664	27	107	699	27	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	670	17	186	670	17	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	120	693	8	190	693	8	18
-	-	-	3	10	-	40	209	8	73	272	10	19
-	-	-	15	76	2	38	179	12	107	606	28	20
-	-	-	20	179	-	73	370	13	162	846	14	21
-	-	-	126	423	60	198	609	215	304	1,000	308	22
-	-	-	118	420	20	23	87	2	193	696	37	23
-	-	-	101	581	-	-	-	-	217	954	-	24
-	-	-	80	204	7	7	11	2	131	298	10	25
-	-	-	52	85	4	42	66	4	116	215	8	26
-	-	-	66	138	5	21	28	2	209	691	33	27
-	-	-	24	60	2	7	12	-	74	126	17	28
9	68	9	67	199	41	9	21	-	167	688	62	29
2	10	1	54	160	1	45	86	-	168	581	24	30
-	-	-	4	9	1	4	8	-	47	202	23	31
21	583	31	1,767	6,212	327	2,774	9,904	646	6,551	25,370	1,325	
22	594	45	1,665	6,993	213	2,763	9,677	604	6,524	23,618	1,225	

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APPENDIX NO. 2—continued.

TABLE NO. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

DIVISION.				1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Total.
1	Kingstown,	.	.	—	9	9	17
2	Arklow,	.	.	1	26	13	40
3	Wexford,	.	.	—	38	1	39
4	Waterford,	.	.	—	9	3	14
5	Youghal,	.	.	—	5	3	13
6	Queenstown,	.	.	1	7	10	18
7	Kinsale,	.	.	5	24	29	58
8	Skibbereen,	.	.	7	27	34	68
9	Castletown Bere,	.	.	1	2	16	18
10	Valentia,	.	.	—	1	43	44
11	Dingle,	.	.	—	—	2	2
12	Ballyhedgue,	.	.	—	—	13	13
13	Seafield,	.	.	—	3	1	4
14	Galway,	.	.	—	6	4	10
15	Clifden,	.	.	—	28	62	90
16	Kes	.	.	—	2	34	36
17	Behmullet,	.	.	—	—	13	13
18	Ballycastle, Killybegs,	.	.	—	—	47	47
19	Pallendive,	.	.	1	—	7	8
20	Sligo,	.	.	—	12	35	47
21	Killybegs,	.	.	—	11	43	54
22	Galdore,	.	.	—	—	—	—
23	Rathmullen,	.	.	—	21	1	22
24	Moyle,	.	.	3	25	1	29
25	Ballycastle, Antrim,	.	.	—	20	—	20
26	Carrickfergus,	.	.	—	5	—	5
27	Donaghadee,	.	.	2	14	—	16
28	Strangford,	.	.	—	29	3	32
29	Newcastle,	.	.	4	15	7	26
30	Dundalk,	.	.	—	26	1	27
31	Malahide,	.	.	5	9	2	16
Total,				30	374	442	846

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	34.5	10.2	22	55
Gender	0.5	0.5	0	1
Marital Status	0.7	0.5	0	1
Education	12.5	1.5	10	15
Income	3500	1500	1000	7000
Health	0.8	0.4	0	1
Stress	4.5	1.5	1	7
Life Satisfaction	5.5	1.5	1	9

[illegible]

HERRING FISHING—

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Irish.
Howth,	11th June.	18th July.	1	-	2
Arklow,	8th June.	20th June.	-	-	-
Courtown,	1st June.	1st July.	-	-	-
Dunmore, E.,	7th May.	22nd June.	-	-	7
Ballinacorney and Duncarvan,	22nd May. (Spring and Autumn.)	9th November.	-	-	-
Halvick Head,	8th May.	6th July.	-	-	-
Youghal,	22nd May.	24th July.	-	-	-
Ballycotton,	23rd May.	12th June.	-	-	-
Kinsale,	2nd May.	15th June.	-	-	2
*Castletownsend, . . .	16th May.	22nd May.	-	-	-
Baltimore,	10th May.	18th May.	-	-	-
Portmagee,	20th March.	26th June.	-	-	-
Knightsdown,	15th June. (Spring and Autumn.)	31st August.	-	-	-
Ventry,	12th February.	20th March.	-	-	-
*Smerwick,	February.	May.	-	-	-
Penik,	1st January.	21st January.	-	-	-
Cappo,	26th June. (Spring and Autumn.)	31st December.	-	-	-
Kilkeo,	2nd May.	22nd May.	-	-	-
Seafield,	13th January.	14th May.	-	-	-
Leesonoe,	4th February.	11th April.	-	-	-
South Arran,	13th January.	20th March.	-	-	-
Downpatrick,	February.	May.	-	-	-
Beldary,	March.	April.	-	-	-
Tribane,	1st March.	29th March.	-	-	-
Toelin,	16th January.	20th March.	-	-	-
Malinbeg, Malinbeg, and Glenties,	February.	May.	-	-	-
Movilla,	7th January.	8th March.	-	-	-
Garrickfergus,	1st May.	1st August.	-	-	-
Burr Point,	14th May. (Spring and Autumn.)	26th September.	-	-	-
Cloghy,	12th April. (Spring and Autumn.)	16th September.	-	-	-
Arghu,	28th May. (Spring and Autumn.)	1st October.	7	4	2
Kilkeel and Leesonoe, .	16th March.	1st June.	-	-	5
Clogher Head,	1st June.	31st July.	-	-	-
Ballybriggan,	28th June.	18th July.	-	2	-

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was "Autumn and Winter Season" commenced and ended at other places.

* The herrings captured at this place were taken in mackerel nets.

No. 5.

SPRING, 1895.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herring generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
9	-	-	1	-	3	9	-	-	Hewth.
-	88	4	-	-	-	-	61	4	Arklow.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Courtown Harbour
2	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	Danmore, East.
1	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	4	Dungarvan.
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Do.
-	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	10	Youghal.
2	12	1	-	-	-	2	12	1	Ballycotton.
-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	Kilnolia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castletownsend.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Baltimore.
-	4	30	-	-	-	-	2	28	Portmagee.
-	4	30	-	-	-	-	2	28	Howard Point.
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	10	Ventry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Smorwick, Ballydavid and Glenshabeg.
-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	15	Spa, Killymore, Fenit.
-	2	20	-	-	-	-	2	28	Cappa, Kilrush, Querrin, Scattery, and Knock.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Kilkee.
-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	20	Seafield and Quilly.
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	Lisconnor and Ballaghafine.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	South Arran Island.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	0	Belmullet.
-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	Rosport.
-	12	6	-	-	-	-	12	0	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and Inver.
-	10	16	-	-	-	-	10	10	Tullin and Tawsey.
-	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	6	Malinbeg.
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Rednash, Whitecote, Moyville, Glenties, Glenties, River, and Magilligan.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Scotch Quarter Pier, Carrick- fergus.
2	15	1	-	-	-	2	15	1	Portavogie.
3	43	-	-	-	-	6	43	-	Portavogie and Ardglass.
26	49	3	5	3	20	20	19	3	Ardglass.
40	-	-	-	-	5	40	-	-	Kilkeel and Ardglass.
4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	Clogher Head.
3	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	Balbriggan.

series on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1885,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Scott.
Ringsend,	23rd September.	6th October.	-	-	-
Bray,	14th November.	27th November.	-	-	-
Wicklow,	30th October.	29th November.	-	-	-
Arklow,	23rd October.	20th December.	-	-	-
Courtown,	1st November.	22nd December.	-	-	-
Cahore,	27th October.	18th December.	-	-	-
Rosslare and Wexford, .	11th October.	22nd November.	-	-	-
Kilmore,	26th September.	9th November.	-	-	-
Fethard,	25th September.	30th November.	-	-	-
Dunmore, E.,	31st August.	20th November.	-	-	-
Boatstrand,	3rd September.	31st October.	-	-	-
Ballinacorney and Dun- garvan,	"	"	-	-	-
Holwick Head,	26th September.	22nd December.	-	-	-
Ardmore,	June.	November.	-	-	-
Youghal,	14th August.	9th November.	-	-	-
Ballycotton,	13th August.	29th December.	-	-	-
East Ferry,	1st September.	30th November.	-	-	-
Oyster Haven,	29th August.	4th November.	-	-	-
Old Head, Kinsale, . .	7th September.	19th September.	-	-	-
Courtmacsherry, . . .	19th August.	24th September.	-	-	-
†Castletownsend, . . .	16th July.	15th November.	-	-	-
Union Hall,	2nd July.	16th August.	-	-	-
Crookhaven,	19th August.	20th December.	-	-	-
Castletownbere, . . .	20th July.	1st November.	-	-	-
†Ballydonegan,	16th August.	31st August.	-	-	-
Lacken Point,	17th September.	20th December.	-	-	-
Ballinskelligs,	18th August.	11th September.	-	-	-
Portmagee,	13th July.	24th August.	-	-	-
Knightstown,	"	"	-	-	-
†Cahorelvoun,	14th August.	23rd December.	-	-	-

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break between Spring and Autumn seasons.

No. 6.

AND WINTER, 1895-6.

during the Season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	Dublin and Ringsend.
-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	Bray and Killybeg.
-	4	5	-	-	-	-	4	5	Wicklow.
-	51	4	-	-	-	-	51	4	Arklow.
-	12	8	-	-	-	-	11	3	Courtown Harbour.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Cahore.
-	15	1	-	-	-	-	17	1	Rosslare and Wexford.
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Kilmore Quay.
-	21	4	-	-	-	-	14	2	Fethard and Glade.
20	12	-	-	-	-	21	8	-	Dunmore, E.
-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	Boatstrand.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Ballinacorney and Dungarven.
-	9	10	-	-	-	-	9	10	Ardmore and Yonghal.
-	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	10	Yonghal, Ardmore, and Ballycotton.
1	9	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	Ballycotton.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Queenstown.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Oyster Haven.
-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	Old Head.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Courtmacsherry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castletownsend.
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Union Hall.
-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	Crookhaven.
-	25	27	-	-	-	-	25	27	Castletown, Bantry, Glengariffe, Grahice, Trafnak, Whitehorse, and Gurnavally.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballydonagan.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	Castlecove, Bunnow, Rossmore, Rosslough, West Cove, and Loughane.
-	2	18	-	-	-	-	2	10	Ballinakelly, Renroe, Dungegan, Boulakeel, and Boat Cove Glen.
-	5	35	-	-	-	-	3	30	Portmagee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caherelreen.

The herring captured at this place were taken in mackerel nets.

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN 1895,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scottish.	
Kells,	1st August.	17th December.	-	-	-	
Dingle,	9th August.	24th August.	-	-	-	
Ventry,	21st November.	30th December.	-	-	-	
Fenit,	31st July.	10th October.	-	-	-	
Capps,	*	—	-	-	-	
Kilredane,	30th July.	8th August.	-	-	-	
Seafeld,	23rd October.	15th December.	-	-	-	
Liscannor,	1st August.	4th November.	-	-	-	
Ballyvaughan,	4th November.	2nd January, 1896.	-	-	-	
South Arran Island,	14th October.	7th November.	-	-	-	
North Arran Island,	7th August.	2nd November.	-	-	-	
Spiddle,	13th July.	21st November.	-	-	-	
Cleggan,	September.	October.	-	-	-	
Rosmanoy,	3rd October.	18th December.	-	-	-	
Achil Beg,	1st September.	27th November.	-	-	-	
Keel,	20th August.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Balmulick,	July.	November.	-	-	-	
Kilcummin,	8th September.	18th December.	-	-	-	
Ross,	13th August.	7th November.	-	-	-	
Innisrone,	15th August.	8th November.	-	-	-	
Fallacorney,	3rd September.	4th November.	-	-	-	
Derkmore,	15th October.	5th November.	-	-	-	
Raghey,	7th October.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Ball Hill, Donegal,	15th November.	16th November.	-	-	-	
Inver,	26th July.	29th November.	-	-	-	
Tribane,	1st July.	31st August.	-	-	-	
Ellibegs,	2nd November.	28th December.	-	-	-	
Teelin,	23rd October.	15th December.	-	-	-	
Fortnoo,	21st October.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Rutland,	11th October.	2nd February, 1896.	-	-	-	

* See Spring Fishing Return. No boat

No. 6.—continued.

AND WINTER 1895-6—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herringe generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	1	17	-	-	-	-	1	14	Kells, Glesk, Rhodes, and Glenbeigh.
1	2	6	-	-	-	1	2	6	Ballymore, Dingle, and Kin- nard.
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	12	Ventry Harbour.
-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	17	Fenit, Killybegs, and Spz.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	7	Kilrush.
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	Seafeld.
-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	20	Liscannor and Ballyholme.
-	18	14	-	-	-	-	18	14	Ballyvaughan, Glenties, Kin- varra, Bush Harbour, Arran Quay, Tarres, and Island Eddy.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	South Arran Island.
1	7	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	Kilronan and Galway.
-	90	36	-	-	-	-	90	20	Galway.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ballyvaughan, Letterfrack and Cloghan.
-	6	65	-	-	-	-	6	65	Westport, Lecanvey, Mur- risk, Louisburgh, Mul- ranny, and Newport.
-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	15	Carrara, Louisburgh, Clough- more, Achillbeg, and Dooge.
-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	10	Keel and Deegh.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	Belmullet.
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	18	Kilcummin and Lackan.
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	Kilhin Quay.
-	6	17	-	-	-	-	6	17	Innisrone.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	Innisrone and Pulliscoony.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ballsodare, Carrowren, and Derkmore.
-	8	15	-	-	-	-	7	15	Ragley.
-	4	9	-	-	-	-	4	9	Donegal and Inver.
-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	Inver.
-	18	12	-	-	-	-	18	12	Inver, Ballyvaughan, and Ballysaggart.
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	Killybegs and Bruckless.
-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	Killybegs and Toelra.
-	4	11	-	-	-	-	4	8	Portree and Rosbeg.
-	30	40	-	-	-	-	30	40	Rathad and Inniscree.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1895.

Name of Place,	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			Engish.	Manx.	Scotch.
Burtonport, . . .	1st September.	2nd February, 1896.	-	-	-
Kjocassagh, . . .	1st October.	1st February, 1896.	-	-	-
Bunbeg, . . .	1st October.	10th January, 1896.	-	-	-
Toishboffin, . . .	30th September.	30th December.	-	-	-
Shroghaven, . . .	1st August.	20th December.	-	-	-
Mulroy, . . .	1st August.	30th December.	-	-	-
Moiville, . . .	1st August.	30th October.	-	-	-
†Bangor, . . .	August.	August.	-	-	-
Burr Point, . . .	"	"	-	-	-
Cloghy, . . .	"	"	-	-	-
Portaferry, . . .	20th June.	25th August.	-	-	-
Strangford, . . .	1st June.	31st August.	-	-	-
Ardglass, . . .	"	"	-	-	-
Newcastle, . . .	5th August.	19th October.	-	-	-
Annalong, . . .	14th June.	15th October.	-	-	-
Kilkeel and Limestone, . . .	1st July.	26th October.	-	-	-
Oranfield, . . .	18th September.	15th November.	-	-	-
Omeath, . . .	2nd August.	30th October.	-	-	-
Grenore, . . .	1st September.	23rd October.	-	-	-
Soldiers Point, . . .	1st September.	18th September.	-	-	-
Dunany Point, . . .	20th August.	20th October.	-	-	-
Clogher Head, . . .	1st September.	1st November.	-	-	-
Balbriggan, . . .	12th October.	5th December.	-	-	-

* See Spring Fishing Returns. No break
† Herring landed were captured by

No. 6—continued.

AND WINTER, 1895-6—continued.

During the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	10	20	-	-	-	-	6	14	Burtonport and Castleport.
-	10	4	-	-	-	-	8	3	Kilconnellagh and Keadue.
-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	Bunbeg, Gortnasale, and Magheragallon.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Ballyness Harbour.
-	10	18	-	-	-	-	10	18	Portlaidney, Dunfanaghy, and Downing's Bay Pier.
-	19	8	-	-	-	-	19	8	Downing's Bay Pier.
-	55	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	Edinastie, Whitecastle, Mo- ville, Glenburnie, Clare River, and Magilligan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bangor.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
1	12	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	Portaferry, Ardglass, and Kircubbin.
-	14	4	-	-	-	-	13	2	Ardglass, Kilelef, Strang- ford, Ardmillen, and Kil- lechy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	11	3	-	-	-	-	11	3	Newcastle.
-	29	2	-	-	-	-	29	2	Kilkeel and Annalong.
-	57	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	Kilkeel.
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	Kilkeel.
-	8	3	-	-	-	-	8	3	Greer's Quay, Omooth, and Warrenpoint.
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Greenore and Ballaghan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Soldiers Point.
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	Annagasson and Giles' Quay.
-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	Clogher Head and Giles' Quay.
2	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	Belbriggan.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons,
boats fishing from other localities.

APPENDIX No. 7.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1895.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
NORTH COAST:—	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Movilla,	4,500	1,240 0 0
Downies,	12,685	1,734 2 8
Dunfanaghy,	1,397	122 4 9
Inishbofin,	20	5 0 0
Guidero,	11,216½	2,362 11 0
Portnoo,	62	30 12 6
	29,280½	5,494 19 9
WEST COAST:—		
Malinmore,	80	20 0 0
Teolin,	650½	22 3 6
Killybegs,	2,215	511 15 0
Ballyetherland,	116	22 8 0
Ballysiggart,	325	32 15 0
Inver,	600	142 10 0
Ball Hill (Donegal),	15	5 0 0
Raghley,	622½	205 6 0
Derkmore,	68½	20 12 6
Fallockeney,	47	44 11 0
Innisrone,	1,329	350 6 3
Rosa,	12	5 0 0
Kilcummin,	480	240 0 0
Belderg,	30	6 0 0
Balmullet,	800½	176 1 0
Kceel,	1,781	500 6 0
Achillbeg,	246½	162 6 0
Clew Bay,	471½	151 9 0
Cleggan,	33	30 0 0
Spiddal,	2	0 8 4
Galway,	2,158½	745 16 6
Glenina,	64	29 10 0
North Arran,	242	74 1 6
South „	267	51 19 8
Liscannor,	187½	56 14 6
Seafeld,	234½	103 17 6
Kilkee,	21	5 17 4

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1895—continued.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Ross,	12½	5 12 6
Kilcrodane,	6½	3 10 0
Cappagh,	359	225 0 0
Fenit,	269	138 0 9
Brandon,	25	10 0 0
Brandon Creek,	194	59 15 0
Smerwick,	160	36 0 0
Ventry,	168½	22 10 9
Dingle,	45½	14 17 0
Kells,	345	160 0 0
Cahiriveen,	167	45 19 0
Valentia,	706½	394 13 6
Portmagee,	721½	235 6 0
Ballinskelligs,	1,160	730 0 0
Lakeen Point,	690	130 0 0
	17,692½	6,067 0 11
SOUTH COAST:—		
Ballydonagan,	240	75 0 0
Garinish and Dursey,	50	18 2 6
Castletownbere,	437	141 13 7
Bantry,	624½	223 7 2
Crookhaven,	13½	4 15 10
Baltimore,	25	9 0 0
Castletownsend,	155	26 9 0
Union Hall,	110	76 10 0
Dunns Cove,	1	1 0 0
Travara,	40	5 0 0
Courtmaesberry,	686½	109 1 7
Old Head,	25½	35 3 0
Upper Cove, Kinsale,	10,418	4,531 12 6
Oyster Haven,	238	64 15 0
Queenstown,	291	90 4 0
Rathcoursey,	16	6 0 0
Ballycotton,	2,740½	632 4 0

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1895—continued.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Youghal, . . .	816	221 15 0
Ardmore, . . .	1,200	260 0 0
Helvick Head, . . .	1,281½	515 14 0
Ballinacourty, . . .	2,302½	535 15 6
Boatstrand, . . .	135	35 0 0
Dunmore, East, . . .	28,381	6,485 19 6
Fethard, . . .	1,537½	397 0 0
Kilmore, . . .	950½	308 17 9
	62,681½	13,771 19 11
EAST COAST:—		
Besslars, . . .	308½	119 9 0
Wexford, . . .	22½	11 18 0
Curracloe, . . .	138	52 0 0
Cahore, . . .	55	15 0 0
Courtown, . . .	220½	153 5 9
Arklow, . . .	2,219	648 16 9
Wicklow, . . .	378	135 0 0
Bray, . . .	26	15 12 0
Kingstown, . . .	1½	1 0 0
Ringsend, . . .	1,141	199 14 0
Howth, . . .	424½	389 14 0
Balbriggan, . . .	25½	19 0 0
Clogher Head, . . .	1,009	348 3 0
Dunany Point, . . .	147	26 0 0
Soldiers Point, . . .	37	11 0 0
Greenoro, . . .	50	11 15 0
Omeath, . . .	3,780	630 0 0
Cranfield, . . .	90	6 10 0
Kilkeel, . . .	12,888	3,291 0 0
Leestown, . . .	224½	31 4 0
Annalong, . . .	153½	72 10 0
Newcastle, . . .	145½	47 17 6
Ardglass, . . .	17,229	6,362 6 6
Strangford, . . .	1,000	260 0 0

APPENDIX NO. 7.—*continued.*

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1895 —*continued.*

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£ s d.
Gloghy, . . .	25,000	5,000 9 0
Burr Point, . . .	4,550	910 0 0
Bangor, . . .	75	22 0 0
Carrickfergus, . . .	125	60 0 0
	71,621½	16,412 11 0
NORTH, . . .	29,280½	5,494 10 9
WEST, . . .	17,692½	6,067 0 11
SOUTH, . . .	52,681½	13,774 19 11
EAST, . . .	71,621½	16,412 11 0
TOTAL, . . .	171,276½	44,746 2 7

[APPENDIX NO. 8.

H

ABSTRACT of RETURNS of Salted and Cured Fish imported into Ireland during the Year 1852.

[REMARK.—The following return cannot be taken to be complete. It represents such information only as the Inspectors have been able to obtain. For instance, it is well known that a large quantity of dried fish is imported into Belfast, but since 1st August, 1854, dried fish have been exempted from coasting regulations, so that no reliable data can now be obtained. A large quantity of cured fish is also imported in steamers carrying mixed cargoes, but particulars are not procurable.]

From.	Herring.			Cod.			Mog.			Haddock.			Pike.			Other Fish.			REMARKS.
	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	
Belfast, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Dublin, . . .	1,200 of 25 lbs.	—	—	—	5	27	—	10	13	5	—	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	From Greenock and Glasgow.
Do., . . .	24,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Has been stated 125 barrels of herring to be imported from Northumberland in dried fish, but no reliable data exists as to the place from which the herring was imported. The dried fish imported was principally cod.
Longford, . . .	—	14	5	5	—	—	—	13	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., . . .	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400 barrels from Scotland and Scotland and 100 from Longford. A large quantity of dried fish, which does not contain herring, comes from Dublin in mixed cargoes.
Down, . . .	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	From Londonderry and Antrim.
Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	From Yarmouth and Portland.
Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	From Portland and England.
Unascertained, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	From England.

Appendix to the Report of the

Flerry, . . .	1,200	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland and Newcastle.
Ballinacree, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.
Sligo, . . .	-	100	10	5	-	-	-	5	20	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Glasgow and Liverpool.
Trillick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.
Waterford, . . .	100	-	-	-	100	2	-	20	5	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	100 tons in, of 100 tons and 50 tons and 100 tons, 100 tons from Scotland and England.
Wexford, . . .	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Wick, . . .	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From England.

Summary.

																					Yards, Cords, &c.
Straw, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 0 0
Coal, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 4 0
Iron, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 7 0
Shells, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0 0
Wicks, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0
Other Goods, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 10 0
Coal and Iron, &c., not specified, but mostly Coal, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 0 0
Total Coal and Iron reported in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.																					1,000 10 0
Total Coal and Iron reported in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.																					1,000 10 0

APPENDIX No. 9.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Sea and Oyster FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
TRAWLING.	
DUBLIN BAY, (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Muggilins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.
EAST COAST, (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Cranfield Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repealed, see post.)
(31st Dec., 1879.)	Repealing so much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point in the County of Louth; and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.
DUNDRUM BAY, &c., (8th Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hollyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.
BELFAST LOUGH, (20th April, 1894.)	<p>Repealing and Rescinding the By-Law of 27th November, 1869, and enacting as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim), in S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down). 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Caltan (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the Months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Caltan (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 4. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of Six o'clock in the Evening, and Six o'clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down).
INVER BAY, DONEGAL BAY, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Blin Rock, to a place called Doocin Point.

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DONEGAL BAY, (15th Nov., 1870.)	Repealing each part of the By-Law of 16th February, 1837, as prohibits Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay from a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, "Blind Rock," in the Townland of Drumaneary, to the Northern Point of the Townland of Rosnowlough Lower, and from thence to Kildenny Point, in the Townland of Kildenny, and from thence to a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, Peltachosen, near Tynne Lodge, to the Townland of Tullaghan.
LACKEN BAY, (7th July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Trawling, in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilmumma Head to Crevagh, all in said County, at all times save during the months of June and July in each year.
GALWAY BAY, (9th Jan., 1854.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
GALWAY BAY, (11th Jan., 1894.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finavarra Point, in the County of Clare.
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1869.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanen.
BANTRY BAY, (4th June, 1894.)	<p>Repealing and rescinding the By-Laws of 27th March, 1836, and 11th September, 1861, and enacting as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay comprised within a straight line drawn from Crowley Point, in the Townland of Boernagh, Parish of Kilmacan, and Barony of Bear, to Corrigskye Rock, off the Townland of Aris-turishmore, in the Barony of Bantry, and from Corrigskye Rock to Rosnavanny Point in the Townland of Rosnavanny, Parish of Kilmocomoge, and Barony of Bantry, on the north shore of Whiddy Island, and also inside or to the east of the Bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland. 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point. b. A straight line from the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour), to the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands. 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between sunset and sunrise in that part of Bantry Bay situated inside or to the North East of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head on the South, to Deonbeg Head on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour).
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Goulter Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1849.)	1stly—Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; 2ndly, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all Boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; 3rdly, Whoever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off

APPENDIX No. 9.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WEXFORD COAST—continued.	the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
COUNTY KERRY, . . . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island.) (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, save and except during the months of May and June, in each year, to use the method of Fishing known as Trawling in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valentia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-western extremity of Puffin Island.
KENMARE BAY, . . . (7th June, 1894.)	The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited in that part of Kenmare Bay, situated between the following imaginary lines, during the months of September, October, November, and December, in each year:— a. A straight line from the Western Point of Ross-dahan Island to the Western Point of the entrance to Kilmakillage Harbour. b. A straight line from Lackan Point to Boat Cove, on the opposite shore.
	STEAM TRAWLING.
DONEGAL BAY, . . . (14th March, 1893.)	First.—Prohibiting at all times Steam Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay lying inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Light House on St. John's Point, in the County of Donegal, to the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Mullaghmore, in the County of Sligo. Second.—Prohibiting during the months of January, February, September, October, November, and December in each year, Steam Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay lying inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Teelin, in the County of Donegal, to the Western point of the Island of Inishmurray, and thence to Stroudagh Point in the County of Sligo.
SHEEPHAVEN BAY (Convey of Donegal). (3rd April, 1891.) (2nd July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafolla, otherwise Doocy Point, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel. Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Draghoy Head to Rinnafolla, otherwise Doocy Point, both in the County of Donegal.
COASTS OF ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY & DONEGAL. (5th August, 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramore Head at the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim in a westerly direction to a place called Warren Point on the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Greencastle.
COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD. (9th Sept., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Wexford comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Ceanfearroge Point near Kilmore to the north point of the Island called North Saltee—and from the southern point of the said Island of North Saltee to the north point of the Island called South Saltee—and from the south point of the said Island of South Saltee to Coningmore Rock, and from said Coningmore Rock to Coningbeg Light Ship, and from said Coningbeg Light Ship to the Barrels Rock Light—and thence to Carnore Point.

APPENDIX No. 9.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (19th Dec., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Groucher Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford. <i>Provided always that in the case of Steam Yachts, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for sale.</i>
COUNTY KERRY, (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island). (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valentia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-Western extremity of Puffin Island.
GALWAY BAY, (14th Dec., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the East of imaginary lines drawn from Hag's Head in the County of Clare, to Eeragh Island, at the North-Western point of Innishmore or North Arma Island, and thence to Golam Head in the County of Galway.
CLEGGAN BAY, (County of Galway.) (24th July, 1895.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, in each year, Steam Trawling in Cleggan Bay, County of Galway, within or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the most Northerly part of Cleggan Point in the County of Galway, to Reodillon Island, and thence in a South-easterly direction to the nearest point of the mainland of the County of Galway.
CLEW BAY, (30th June, 1892.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, and April, in each year, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achillbeg in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kilmacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roonagh Head in the County of Mayo.
LACKEN BAY, (County of Mayo). (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilmacmin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.
KILLALA BAY, (Counties of Mayo and Sligo.) (7th March, 1891.) (2nd August, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel. Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Killala Bay lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the Coast Guard Station at Kilmacmin in the County of Mayo, to the Coast Guard Station at Keshmonee in the County of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year, and the 1st day of May in the year following.
TRAMMEL NETS.	
DUBLIN BAY, (23rd Feb., 1895.)	First—Permitting to use between sunrise and sunset, Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of the Bay of Dublin, within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line from the Bailly Light House at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the Rocks called the Muggins; thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, to Sorrento Point. Second—Prohibiting the use of any Trammel Net in any part of the Bay of Dublin, within or to the Westward of the limit described in the foregoing either between sunset and sunrise,

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DUBLIN BAY—continued.	or between sunrise and sunset, of a greater depth than six feet, measured from the foot rope to the cork rope, when the Net is mounted ready for fishing.
DUNGARVAN BAY, (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvie Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvie Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets adward or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
INVER BAY, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Binnlaghy River to Doorin Point.
KENMARE RIVER ESTUARY, (31st Dec., 1864.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
OLD HEAD and FLAT HEAD, KINSALE. (1st April, 1867.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the southward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 250 yards of any boat which at time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in line fishing.
BANTRY BAY, (27th August, 1867.)	Permitting use of Trammel Nets in Bantry Bay, County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.
BALLYCOTTON BAY, (13th April, 1869.)	Permitting the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of Ballycotton Bay, Co. Cork, below or outside of low mark of Spring Tides, between sunrise and sunset.

APPENDIX No. 9.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DROGHEDA & DUNDALK DISTRICTS (East Coast), (13th Oct., 1881.)	GENERAL.
	<p>Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:—</p> <p>First.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than Three and One-half Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Annagassan River, both in the County Louth.</p> <p>Second.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Meshes, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Meath, and Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth.</p> <p>Third.—The use of nets, commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, is hereby prohibited during the <i>Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout</i>, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.</p>
DUNDALK DISTRICT, STRANGFORD LOUGH, (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Poke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Lough Strangford, from Mulling Point on the west to Ballyquatin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.
BELFAST LOUGH, (25th Sept., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Fish in Belfast Lough, Nets of the description commonly called and known as Poke Nets.
SEA COAST (between Inishowen Head), CO. DONEGAL, and Macgilligan Point, CO. LONDONDERRY (including Lough Foyle). (19th August, 1895.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting the use of nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), and in all tidal parts of Rivers flowing into the Sea between said points; but this By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal draft nets for the capture of Salmon.</p>
	<p>Second.—Prohibiting to have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish on that part of the Coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), or in the tidal portions of any Rivers flowing into the Sea between those points, or in any part of the Sea between said points, any Draw or Wade Net or any other description of Draft Net, save and except legal draft nets for the capture of Salmon during the period in which it is now legal to have such draft nets for the capture of Salmon, on board any boat in that part of the Sea Coast above mentioned.</p>

APPENDIX No. 9.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DONEGAL, (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull.
SEA COAST (between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head), COUNTY DONEGAL, (2nd September, 1886.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL, (29th January, 1889.)	Firstly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Donegal, between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year; <i>provided</i> always that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets, having meshes of at least one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to exercise the same exists. Secondly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.
DONEGAL BAY, (21st April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckness Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
BALLINSKELLIGS BAY, (7th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.

APPENDIX No. 9.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
OYSTERS.	
SOUTH-EAST COAST OF IRELAND, from WICKLOW HEAD to CARNMORE POINT. (1st Sept., 1868.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnmore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
COASTS OF DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WEXFORD. (25th April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnmore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
DUBLIN BAY. (16th March, 1886.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlawn, Parish of Clontarf, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
Do.,	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
SOUTH-EAST COAST, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point. (30th Oct., 1880.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
WEXFORD COAST. (8th April, 1862.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 9.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WEXFORD COAST— <i>continued.</i>	Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground of the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CORK HARBOUR, (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
KINSALE HARBOUR and BANDON RIVER. (22nd August, 1872.)	Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
KINSALE HARBOUR and BANDON RIVER. (22nd August, 1872.)	All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH MAHON, Co. CORK, (7th January, 1887.)	Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigreena Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.
TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Trillick Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.

APPENDIX NO. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
TRALEE BAY, (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
RIVER SHANNON, &c., (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY, (12th August, 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.
GALWAY BAY, (8th Nov., 1877.)	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS. (16th May, 1892.)	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, have on Board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in said Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oyster being brought on Board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel</p>

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<p>BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS—continued.</p> <p>ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY, (19th Nov., 1860.)</p> <p>Season altered so far as BLACK- SON and BROADHAVEN BAYS are concerned, making Close Season 1st May to 1st Septe. (See post for By-laws relat- ing to these places.)</p>	<p>and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take, from any Rock, Strand, or Shore, of Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending, in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
<p>BLACKSON and BROADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April, 1832.)</p>	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blackson and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>
<p>BLACKSON and BROADHAVEN BAYS. (25th Nov., 1882.)</p>	<p>Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 19th day of November, 1860, so far as they relate to Blackson and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof—</p> <p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blackson and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and if,</p>

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS—continued.	<p>between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, coil all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such Fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (19th July, 1884.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.</p>
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (29th April, 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall coil all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast</p>

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SLIGO, BALLESHANAH, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS—con.	<p>of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat on which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c. (23rd Oct., 1874.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough</p>

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH FOYLE—continued.	<p>Foyle by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, or transfer, purchase receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH. (13th Nov., 1877.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH, . (31st Dec., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (31st June, 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (20th Oct., 1881.)	<p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may, hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood</p>

APPENDIX No. 9 — continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-law
CARLINGFORD LOUGH.—con.	<p>in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (15th Aug., 1893.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of November in each year, both the said days inclusive.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (25th Jan., 1894.)	<p>Permitting to take, or have in possession, American, Portuguese, and Dutch Oysters, in Carlingford Lough, between the Counties of Louth and Down, by any person possessed of, or interested in, any Oyster Fishery in said Lough, during part of the Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough, viz.:—from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, and from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November, in each year, all said days inclusive.</p>
	<p>Revoking Order dated the 5th day of May, 1885, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Ballintaskin Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballintaskin, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p>
	<p>Also revoking Order dated 17th day of July, 1890, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American, or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Mullatee, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p>

LIST OF OTHER LICENSES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of License.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Areas. acres.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1807. 2nd March.	James Walker.	Belmont Lough.	127	7th March, 1807.
<i>County Clare.</i>				
1807. 14th February.	Robert W. G. Barren.	Clondulph Bay.	112	18th September, 1807.
1807. 14th July.	Robert W. G. Barren.	River Shannon.	20	18th September, 1807.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1809. 24th February.	E. T. Keane.	Donaghadee Bay.	10	21st December, 1809.
1809. 20th July.	Lord Charles P. F. O'Mahony.	Bar Haven.	43	25th October, 1809.
1807. 27th August.	Thomas Keane.	Glengarriff Harbour.	8	21st October, 1809.
1808. 4th October.	M. O. O'Mahony.	Oyster Haven.	50	1st February, 1808.
1808. 9th October.	Thomas Keane.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1807.
1804. 21st October.	S. T. Ashlin.	Lough Hyne.	55	1st February, 1806.
1804. 21st December.	W. Fitzgibbon Barry.	Glengarriff Harbour.	40	1st November, 1804.
1805. 1st December.	T. Fitzgibbon Barry.	Donaghadee Bay.	55	20th August, 1807.

1867. 12th July, . . .	M. J. O. Longfield, . . .	Roundstone Bay, . . .	210	2d March, 1872.
1867. 18th July, . . .	E. H. Townsend, . . .	Shill Harbour, . . .	210	28th April, 1861.
1868. 12th February, . . .	Richard Lyons, . . .	Midleton River, . . .	18	26th October, 1867.
1868. 12th March, . . .	Stephen Brown, . . .	Dunmore Bay, . . .	8	21st October, 1866.
1868. 12th February, . . .	Earl of Rosbury, . . .	Adrigole Harbour, . . .	18	6th March, 1878.
1868. 12th February, . . .	Earl of Rosbury, . . .	Chesapeake Harbour, . . .	60	26th October, 1867.
1868. 12th March, . . .	John Warren Payne, . . .	Sandy Bay, . . .	61	19th October, 1876.
1868. 14th June, . . .	Mrs. Catherine Brown, . . .	Courtenashery Bay, . . .	50	26th August, 1862.
1871. 22nd March, . . .	Earl of Rosbury and T. J. Leahy, . . .	Four Haven, . . .	120	12th March, 1878.
1879. 7th June, . . .	Earl of Rosbury, . . .	Dunmore Bay, . . .	120	5th October, 1870.
1879. 14th October, . . .	Samuel Richard Townsend, . . .	Blackfishy Harbour and Boring- water Bay, . . .	240	7th February, 1866.
1879. 6th March, . . .	Genl.-Col. W. R. Longfield, . . .	Cork Harbour, . . .	50	6th October, 1867.
1874. 26th January, . . .	Sir E. W. Pechey, . . .	Lough Hyne, . . .	50	1st February, 1866.
1861. 12th March, . . .	John Arnold, . . .	Shill Harbour, . . .	50	12th March, 1861.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1862. 22nd September, . . .	John G. Waddell, . . .	Maleny Bay, . . .	60	26th October, 1866.
1867. 12th July, . . .	Rev. Nicholas G. Martin, . . .	Termonagap Bay, . . .	50	22nd December, 1866.
1868. 24th January, . . .	William Mack, . . .	Lough Swilly, . . .	700	6th February, 1866.
1871. 12th July, . . .	Sir James Stewart, Bart., . . .	Do., . . .	150	9th March, 1860.
1877. 21st March, . . .	John J. R. Stewart, . . .	Shamshaven, . . .	145	26th June, 1860.
1879. 26th November, . . .	James Moore Delaney, . . .	Lough Foyle, . . .	41	6th July, 1864.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 4th October, . . .	Marquis of Downshire, . . .	Dundrum Bay, . . .	50	4th June, 1866.
1874. 12th September, . . .	Samuel Richard, . . .	Strangford Lough, . . .	15	26th August, 1860.

LIST OF OTHER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Person to whom granted.	Locality of Bait.	No. of Acres baited.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1867. 16th July.	Richard D. Kane.	North Strand.	56	16th October, 1868.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1868. 16th February.	Rev. Anthony Hayes.	Gallarus and Claggas Bays, and Stranorlar Bay.	377	11th April, 1868.
1868. 16th February.	Alexander Glasbein Lambert.	Killybeg Harbour.	114	26th November, 1868.
1868. 17th May.	Edward Brown.	Ballinacall Harbour.	255	5th November, 1868.
1868. 30th January.	William Forbes.	Meenish Bay.	205	30th November, 1868.
1868. 31st October.	R. N. Lynch Esq.	Galway Bay.	150	28th March, 1872.
1868. 24th October.	P. M. Lynch.	Do.	320	28th April, 1872.
1868. 31st December.	T. Young Price.	Ballinacall Harbour.	60	18th June, 1872.
1868. 31st December.	G. H. Arden.	Do.	46	15th January, 1869.
1868. 31st December.	Captain Ashton.	Do.	10	20th April, 1872.
1868. 1st December.	Robert McKenna.	Killybeg Bay.	61	10th April, 1872.
1867. 15th July.	William and James St. George.	Galway Bay.	616	10th January, 1872.
1867. 15th July.	Christopher T. Redington.	Do.	220	28th March, 1872.
1867. 24th July.	Frederic J. Graham.	Reenading Bay.	50	26th December, 1868.

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1800. 24th March.	John P. Nelson.	Art Bay.	200	18th January, 1800.
1812. 22nd December.	William Brown.	Ballynahall Bay.	73	20th November, 1800.
1824. 10th April.	Rev. H. Gibbins, D.D.	Kingsown Bay.	220	24th November, 1800.
1825. 24th December.	Edmund O'Flaherty.	Comee Bay.	207	24th November, 1800.
1829. 20th October.	Michael Henry.	Ballynahall Harbour.	240	Dropped — new licence granted on 24th Nov., 1802 (No. 171).
1831. 2nd December.	Geoffy Casson.	Ballynahall Harbour.	24	24th November, 1800.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1845. 24th June.	F. H. Downing.	Kemmare Estuary.	3	2nd June, 1802
1850. 2nd February.	Knight of Kerry.	Vidua Harbour.	78	24th March, 1810.
1865. 24th May.	Lord Baron Ventry.	Dingle Harbour.	220	12th November, 1800.
1867. 10th July.	Thomas Sinden.	Glenties Harbour.	200	24th October, 1870.
1868. 12th February.	Henry Harbert.	Kemmare Bay.	20	24th Aug. 1871.
1871. 27th March.	Earl of Jersey.	Ards Harbour.	240	10th December, 1870.
1874. 20th November.	General T. Howard.	Kemmare Estuary.	22	2nd June, 1872.
1879. 21st January.	William Coughlin.	Glenties Harbour.	214	10th September, 1870.
<i>County Londonderry.</i>				
1870. 24th July.	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Connolly, H. McCulloch, John Mann, R. M. Alexander.	Lough Foyle.	1200	22nd July, 1800.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July.	Arthur Handell.	Gullingford Lough.	144	21st June, 1800.

LIST OF OTHER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

Date of Revocation.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Sale.	No. of Acres shown.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1828. 26th November.	W. H. Carter.	Townmore Bay.	18	26th October, 1863.
1834. 26th November.	Hon. David Plunket.	Slieve Harbour.	280	22th November, 1868.
1837. 19th July.	John Radcliffe.	Blackhead Bay.	90	19th October, 1867.
1840. 2nd February.	William Hauman.	Slieve Harbour.	41	21st March, 1890.
1840. 19th February.	William McCormick.	Ashill Marsh.	140	19th October, 1889.
1850. 14th November.	William Fife.	Do.	1,278	11th September, 1877.
1855. 26th May.	George O'Lea.	Do.	440	20th September, 1899.
1856. 18th Jan.	A. M. Wyndham.	Wexford Bay.	80	24th November, 1884.
1859. 26th September.	Captain George Austin.	Wexford Bay.	37	2nd October, 1885.
1863. 12th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clear Bay.	280	28th October, 1878.
1863. 2nd November.	Low Life Assurance Society.	Do.	318	11th January, 1877.
1868. 2nd November.	Marquess of Sligo.	Do.	81	18th September, 1898.
1869. 1st December.	Mount Rev. Dr. MacRale.	Shores of Ashill Island, off Rosacurry.	280	31st May, 1899.
1869. 1st December.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clear Bay.	84	9th October, 1878.
1869. 26th April.	Do.	Do.	270	9th October, 1878.
1869. 21st April.	Miss Anne J. Proctor.	Blackhead Bay.	11	29th October, 1867.
1867. 10th July.	Blackhead Admoral.	Blackhead Bay.	48	12th June, 1881.
1867. 10th July.	Thomas and Richard.	Slieve Harbour.	17	26th April, 1868.
1869. 14th Jan.	William Fife.	Killybegs Bay.	180	19th October, 1878.
1870. 26th May.	William Fife.	Ashill Marsh.	808	26th November, 1889.
1878. 2nd July.	James Brown.	Blackhead Bay.	80	26th April, 1881.

1875. 14th December,	William G. McCordick,	Blacken Bay,	85	18th January, 1877.
1878. 1st December,	Benjamin Whelan,	Blacken Bay,	81	20th April, 1881.
1878. 8th December,	Mary Pagan,	Clear Bay,	80	24th May, 1878.
1878. 24th July,	Thomas Owen Gorton,	Travemore Bay,	880	24th October, 1887.
1878. 18th August,	John Kendall,	Clear Bay,	44	25th May, 1888.
1878. 8th December,	David Hughes,	Blacken Bay,	48	11th June, 1881.
1878. 27th December,	Francis Bourne,	Elly Harbour,	70	18th October, 1887.
1878. 8th October,	William Pike,	Arrell Sound,	1,078	24th November, 1888.
1878. 26th October,	David Conway,	Ballinacorney Bay,	8	21st July, 1888.
1881. 14th May,	C. S. S. Dickson,	Arrell Sound,	83	27th October, 1888.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1868. 14th June,	John W. Stanford,	Rilish Bay,	31	15th January, 1882.
1871. 26th April,	Edward Facka,	Milly Haven,	89	21st October, 1882.
1871. 24th April,	Marion Connors,	Do.,	8	21st October, 1882.
1872. 24th April,	Michael Connors,	Do.,	8	21st October, 1882.
1872. 2nd March,	Isabella L. Kealey,	Do.,	88	21st October, 1882.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1882. 24th March,	Edward Power,	Tramore Bay,	870	18th October, 1888.
1882. 2nd February,	Edw. Porterson,	Do.,	88	20th October, 1888.
1882. 21th November,	John N. Swan,	Donagavan Harbour,	87	24th March, 1887.
1882. 21th November,	Arthur Swale,	Do.,	88	18th September, 1888.
1882. 27th October,	John Kendall,	Donagavan Bay,	840	18th September, 1888.
<i>County Wexford.</i>				
1882. 20th April,	William Duggan,	Wexford Harbour,	75	18th December, 1888.
1882. 7th January,	Thomas J. Hockliffe,	Donagavan Estuary,	11	14th December, 1888.

*Quoted and reported to the County Council No. 111.

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Wicklow.				
143	31st August, 1876.	Henry Truett Pomeroy	Henry Truett Pomeroy	Clonsilla Lough.
County Cork.				
75	15th July, 1867.	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury.	J. O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.
77	Do.	John Smyth.	John Smyth.	Middlecoo River.
79	16th July, 1867.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Roaringwater Bay.
105	27th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Roaringwater Bay.
124	6th March, 1873.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Roaringwater Bay.
145	27th December, 1876.	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. R. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham.	Owenboy River.
160	17th March, 1870.	Richard Johnson. William Johnson.	Richard Johnson. William Johnson.	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island).
County Kerry.				
5	5th February, 1851.	John Mahony.	Robert McClure.	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	R. J. Mahony.	Do.
60	30th December, 1865.	Richard Mahony.	Sir J. C. R. Colomb.	Kenmare Estuary.
78	15th July 1867.	Stephen E. Collins.	Stephen E. Collins.	River Shannon.
84	11th February, 1868.	Charles Sandes.	Charles Sandes.	Do.
91	11th March, 1869.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kenmare Bay.
*92	Do.	Sir John C. R. Colomb.	Sir John C. R. Colomb.	Do.
125	14th June, 1873.	Robert McCowan.	Robert McCowan.	Barrow Harbour.
155	20th November, 1878.	Samuel T. Heard.	S. T. Heard.	Kenmare Bay.
168	6th October, 1879.	Charles Sandes.	Charles Sandes.	River Shannon.
162	17th November, 1882.	Do.	Do.	Do.
County Clare.				
34	10th June, 1864.	Col. C. M. Vandeleur.	Col. C. M. Vandeleur.	Poulnesherry Bay.

* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1896.

No. 11.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1895.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average Stock of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
County Wicklow.			
163	62 1 30	—	The oysters laid down some years ago have been all eaten by crabs, and owing to the difficulty of getting labour nothing has been done for some time.
County Cork.			
75	70 0 0	20	Bed is stocked—50,000 American, and 50,000 native oysters have been laid down—30,000 taken up. The American oysters were unsuccessful.
77	10 2 0	5	Stock laid for season 1894-5 cleared—500 barrels were sold; 600 barrels of American oysters laid. Many of the foreign oysters were smothered in the beds, and those laid earliest did best. They fattened well.
79	45 0 0	45	No Report.
805	30 0 0	—	do.
124	145 0 30	—	do.
145	439 1 2 136 2 19	21 24	Beds in a fair state. A few hundred oysters have been taken up. None have been laid owing to the difficulty of preservation. There was a fall of spat. The owners intend laying some Portuguese oysters this year.
155	95 0 25	—	No Report.
County Kerry.			
5	165 2 0	140	Stock of oysters is rather low—1,800 oysters have been taken up and none laid down. Very little fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Stock of oysters is very low. It is watched by a man specially in charge. 1,700 oysters taken up, and none laid down. Not much fall of spat.
60	30 0 0	1	Bed picked and cleaned. None taken up, except a few for household consumption. None laid down. No fall of spat observed. Results do not encourage further outlay on this bed, as it is too exposed to be kept clean.
73	212 0 0	—	Beds have been kept clean and preserved from poaching. No oysters laid down, but a few hundred of excellent quality taken up. Good fall of spat observed.
84	56 0 0	15-20	No Report.
91	46 0 0	3	Same as 92.
99	195 0 0		Bed has been preserved. No oysters taken up or laid down. No fall of spat observed. Bed in same condition as in previous years.
125	84 1 25	10	No Report.
165	117 3 35	—	Nothing done. There was a small fall of spat. Bed is landlocked and is more favourably situated for spawning.
168	217 0 23	—	No report.
182	40 2 27	—	do.
County Clare.			
84	190 0 0	15	Nothing done.

LIST of LICENCES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Galway.				
12	15th November, 1864.	J. K. Boswell, . .	Geo. Novill, . .	Ballyconneely Bay, .
	1st August, 1886, .	William Foreman, .	Thomas Corless, .	Ardbear Bay, . .
19	3rd February, 1860, .	Rev. R. H. Wall, . .	Do, . .	Mannin and Ardhear Bays.
33	6th April, 1864, . .	Lord Walscourt, . .	Lord Walscourt, .	Galway Bay, . .
37	31st October, 1864, . .	John Kendall, . .	Thomas Corless, .	Ardbear and Mannin Bays.
46	31st December, 1864, .	P. Macanloy, . .	Mitchell Henry, .	Ballynakill and Barnedary Bays.
114	26th December, 1871, .	Colin Hugh Thomson, .	Colin Hugh Thomson, .	Killybeg Bay, . .
116	9th February, 1872, .	W. and J. St. George, .	W. and J. St. George, .	Galway Bay, . .
149	30th June, 1877, . .	Lord Walscourt, . .	Lord Walscourt, .	Do, . .
170	9th June, 1892, . .	Thomas Nilan (jun.), .	Thomas Nilan (jun.), .	Galway Bay, . .
171	9th November, 1873, .	John MacShoohy, . .	John MacShoohy, .	Ballynakill Harbour,
County Mayo.				
8	17th November, 1862, .	John O. Garvey, . .	Capt. George Austin, .	Clew Bay, . .
47	31st December, 1864, .	Col. F. A. Knox Gore, .	Mrs. M. S. Knox Gore, .	Killalea Bay, . .
139	23rd December, 1876, .	Martin J. Fogan, . .	Mrs. Mary McHale, .	Clew Bay, . .
140	19th January, 1876, .	Michael Moran, . .	— . .	Do, . .
141	23rd December, 1876, .	Francis Mulholland, .	Francis Mulholland, .	Do, . .
144	14th September, 1876, .	Marie Russell, . .	Thomas Russell, . .	Do, . .
168	11th December 1891, .	John Curran, . .	John Curran, . .	Do, . .
*172	6th May, 1896, . .	William Casey, . .	William Casey, . .	Do, . .
County Sligo.				
7	17th November, 1862, .	Thomas White, . .	Peroy H. Russ, . .	Balliscodare Bay, .
49	12th April, 1863, . .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .

* Licence No. 156, dated 16th August, 1878, to John Kendall, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

No. 11—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1895—con.

No. of Liftings.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	Substance of Reports received as to State of Beds.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
County Galway.			
12	233 0 0	23	No Report.
16	90 2 0	2	No Report.
19	345 0 0	160	No Report.
33	1,370 0 0	160	Bed in a good state, but severe winter killed a large number. It was dredged and picked. About 40,000 oysters were sold for £130; about 20,000 Clarendon oysters were laid down. Not much fall of spat. 3,000 French and 3,000 Portuguese oysters laid down.
37	226 0 0	10	Bed is in very good condition, having been cleared of weeds; 214,000 oysters taken up and 500,000 laid down, 385,000 of which were French, the balance natives. A fair quantity of spat was observed, but not so much as last season owing to the coldness of last summer. The foreign oysters laid in February, March, and early in April were very successful, but those laid in April (150,000) were not so successful, as from 13,000 to 20,000 were lost.
46	150 0 0	150	Nothing done since 1892. Bed allowed to rest.
114	201 2 0	50	Beds have been cleaned, and are in good condition; 3,000 oysters were taken up and none laid down. Very little fall of spat.
115	810 0 0	80	Bed dredged and in good condition; 9,000 oysters taken up and 4,000 laid down. Very small fall of spat. Oysters grew very large owing to the dry July and August.
129	153 3 8	—	Report for 33, above, includes this bed.
170	502 3 3	—	Bed in a good state, having been cleaned and cultivated; 30,000 oysters taken up and 50,000 laid down. A considerable fall of spat observed.
171	390 3 0	—	Bed clean and free from weeds and mud. It was cleaned, and all oysters were taken up, sorted, and relaid. About 2,500 placed in a breeding-pond; 800 oysters sold and 3,000 from neighbouring beds laid down. No fall of spat.
County Mayo.			
8	108 3 33	4	No Report.
42	375 0 0	90	Nothing done. No fall of spat.
130	12 3 9	10	No report received.
140	3 2 2	3	do.
161	12 1 20	8	Bed in fairly good condition; 6,000 oysters were taken up and 10,000 laid down. Very little fall of spat was observed. A large number of oysters lost in the severe frost of last winter.
164	4 1 10	4	Bed has been cleaned and is in good condition; 500 oysters were taken off and 1,000 laid down. A fair fall of spat was observed.
168	34 1 29	—	Greater part of bed muddy and in a poor condition owing to drifting sand; 3,000 were taken up and none laid down. Very little fall of spat noticed.
173	44 0 37	10	Bed in a good state, all seaweed having been removed; 4,000 oysters were taken up and 3,000 laid down. Very little fall of spat.
County Sligo.			
7	132 1 26	10	No Report.
49	145 3 0	40	Very little stock, as, owing to the run of sand, it is not deemed advisable to plant at present.

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Sligo—con.				
63	1st December, 1865.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	Ballisodare Bay.
66	16th June, 1867.	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.
86	12th March, 1868.	Col. Edward Cooper.	Col. Edward Cooper.	Ballisodare Bay.
88	10th September, 1869.	Henry W. Meredith.	Robert Mathews.	Sligo Bay.
90	Do.	Owen Wynne.	Percy H. Russ, Manager for United Kingdom Oyster Syndicate (Ltd.)	Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
101	12th March, 1870.	R. J. Verschoyle.	R. J. Verschoyle.	Ballisodare Bay.
102	22nd April, 1871.	Agnes M. Nicholson.	W. K. Barrett.	Sligo Bay.
121	24th February, 1873.	R. J. Verschoyle.	R. J. Verschoyle.	Ballisodare Bay.
135	27th January, 1875.	St. Geo. Jones Martin.	F. E. Robinson and others.	Sligo Estuary or Bay.
163	14th June, 1884.	Percy Harding Russ.	E. G. Brown, Sec. Connaught Oyster Company.	Ballisodare Bay.
164	14th August, 1885.	William Cochran.	Vernon Cochran.	Do.
169	22nd December, 1891.	Alex. Joseph Crichton.	Alex. Joseph Crichton.	Do.
County Donegal.				
110	27th July, 1871.	F. Mansfield.	E. C. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly.
133	15th October, 1874.	Do.	Do.	Do.
County Down.				
167	15th October, 1890.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Strangford Lough.
County Louth.				
10	1st July, 1854.	Barton Bindon.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Carlingford Lough.
57	1st December, 1865.	John Chas Woodhouse.	Musson & Co.	Do.
65	4th June, 1868.	Do.	Do.	Do.
97	16th September, 1869.	Lord Clermont.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Do.

No. 11.—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1895—con.

No. of Licensing	Area of Beds.	Average Area of Beds available	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. F.	Acres.	County Sligo—con.
58	64 0 0	20	Worked with beds Nos. 101 and 121.
59	87 0 0	10	Very little stock in bed. Bed protected. A few hundred were taken up for private use; none laid down. No perceptible fall of spat.
56	196 0 0	10	Beds in very good condition, having been cleaned; 16,000 oysters were taken up and 18,000 American oysters laid down. American "crown" oysters thrive well, but many die in transit. The local demand for oysters was very great.
95	20 0 0	3	Nothing done.
99	77 0 0	5	Beds in good order and well stocked; 29,000 sold; none laid down. Very fair fall of spat. All Dutch oysters planted succeeded well.
100	68 0 0	20	No Report.
104	13 2 0	2	Worked with 58 and 121.
102	52 2 10	25	No Report.
121	114 0 20	9	4,900 oysters sold; 11,300 laid down. Small fall of spat observed. Some French oysters laid down, but unable yet to report as to their success.
135	77 1 33	36	No Report.
163	130 2 21½	14	No Report.
164	41 1 0	—	Nothing done.
169	100 3 30	—	6,000 French oysters laid down in March, 1894. Bed very lightly stocked.
			County Donegal.
110	25 1 0	10	Same as 123.
123	12 2 0		
			Beds clean and in good order. None taken off, but 230,000 Dutch oysters laid down, which are doing well. Some were destroyed by the storm of December, but total mortality was less than 10 per cent.
			County Down.
157	456 2 16	—	Nothing done.
			County South.
19	51 3 10	—	No Report.
57	54 0 0	50	Same as 63.
63	90 0 0		
			1,703 barrels (average 1,900) of American oysters planted. They are doing very well; 1,521,900 taken off.
97	51 0 0	—	No Report.

2008

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

See Also Cover Experience Points

1000 1000 1000

TABLE showing the LOANS applied for and recommended out of the £20,000 reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891), from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1896.

Country	Number of Applications	Number of Approvals	Amount of Loans applied for in 1935	Number of Loans Recommended	Number of Loans Approved	Amount of Loans Recommended	Amount of Loans Approved
Argentina	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Brazil	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Canada	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Chile	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Colombia	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Cuba	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Ecuador	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
El Salvador	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Honduras	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Mexico	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Nicaragua	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Panama	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Paraguay	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Peru	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Puerto Rico	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Uruguay	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Venezuela	1	1	100,000	1	1	100,000	100,000
Total	15	15	1,500,000	15	15	1,500,000	1,500,000

APPENDIX No.

(NON-CONGESTED

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments to 31st December, 1895, together with the Balance

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	Loans		
		To 31st December, 1894.	During the year 1895.	Total to 31st December, 1895.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	6	45 0 0	63 5 0	108 5 0
Claro,	29	202 0 0	43 0 0	245 0 0
Cork,	70	2,038 0 0	636 11 0	2,674 11 0
Donegal,	20	114 14 0	154 14 0	269 8 0
Down,	9	203 0 0	57 0 0	260 0 0
Dublin,	9	105 0 0	625 0 0	1,390 0 0
Galway,	20	543 19 0	781 19 6	1,325 9 6
Kerry,	28	393 14 0	29 0 0	422 14 0
Limerick,	7	489 19 4	—	489 19 4
Londonderry,	15	243 0 0	105 0 0	348 0 0
* Louth,	3	40 14 0	—	40 14 0
Mayo,	115	804 10 0	124 10 0	928 0 0
Sligo,	25	329 10 0	122 14 0	451 4 0
Waterford,	22	439 0 0	70 0 0	509 0 0
Wexford,	14	150 0 0	15 0 0	165 0 0
Wicklow,	4	610 0 0	—	610 0 0
	474	7,694 11 4	2,417 13 6	10,092 4 10

Assets—Stock, £16,000 : Cash, £1,115 2s. 1d. :

12—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security, outstanding and the Amounts in Arrear.

ADVANCED,			ARREARS,	
Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.	Repayment's to 31st December, 1895.		No. of Loans.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
114 6 10	56 11 4	57 15 6	—	—
238 10 0	134 10 9	103 1 3	9	20 18 0
2,691 13 8	1,131 14 9	1,423 9 7	6	39 9 4
284 4 4	104 4 1	176 18 0	1	3 2 8
342 7 0	105 2 8	237 4 9	—	—
1,530 15 4	397 18 9	1,144 15 1	1	8 1 6
1,426 17 4	406 7 2	1,012 0 8	6	8 9 6
447 11 2	301 9 2	129 13 0	6	16 9 0
549 9 4	152 14 0	389 4 10	2	7 10 6
372 0 10	152 9 4	219 11 8	—	—
43 0 4	30 10 2	9 17 0	1	2 13 2
939 5 6	618 10 10	811 1 3	14	22 13 5
547 16 8	222 6 6	301 1 9	4	24 8 5
650 8 8	258 14 8	242 7 4	9	*49 8 8
174 8 10	103 14 10	70 14 0	—	—
678 5 6	253 10 6	386 15 2	2	37 19 10
10,917 1 4	4,430 9 1	6,345 10 8	61	241 1 7

Outstanding on Loans, £6,485 13s. 2d.

* £28 0s. 6d. considered irrecoverable.

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APPENDIX, No. 13.

ABSTRACT of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD consigned from the Irish Fisheries and sold in the undermentioned Nine places in England, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 2 Cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	8,404	7,961	16,613	6,672
Nottingham,	2,991	3,309	6,101	3,404
Bradford,	3,003	4,355	4,512	2,979
Manchester,	11,879	10,013	15,968	6,176
Sheffield,	4,705	3,176	6,025	3,888
Wolverhampton,	2,886	3,234	6,119	3,066
Leeds,	6,617	9,111	6,954	3,711
Liverpool,	15,118	18,802	20,776	10,193
Birmingham,	8,212	9,017	7,507	4,307
Total, 1895,	61,315	69,638	88,535	42,865
„ 1894,	61,118	69,702	80,870	44,409
	203 (Increase.) (a)	64 (Decrease.) (b)	1,915 (Increase.) (c)	1,554 (Decrease.) (d)

(a) Average price in Liverpool, £6 17s. 6d. per box, or about 11d. per lb.

(b) Do. do. £6 17s. 6d. per box of 2 cwt.

(c) Do. do. £1 15s. 0d. do. do.

(d) Do. do. £1 5s. 0d. do. do.

(a) Average price in London £6 1s. 7d. per lb., equal to £11 17s. 6d. per box.

(b) Do. do. £6 16s. 6d. per box or barrel of 2 cwt.

(c) Do. do. £3 0s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.

(d) Do. do. £1 8s. 0d. per 2 cwt.

(a) Average price in Birmingham, £6 1s. 9d. to £6 1s. 11d. per lb., equal to £13 15s. 0d. per box.

(b) Do. do. £6 7s. 3d. to £6 10s. 6d. per box, and £6 9s. 7d. to £6 14s. 4d. per barrel.

Do. do. £1 14s. 10d. per box of 2 cwt.

Do. do. £1 14s. 0d. per 2 cwt.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

Success of License Drones payable in each District on Wages used for Fishing for Salmon at Date of this Report.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Salmon Bait.	Crab Lime.	Shag Wife.	Crab Feet.	Crab Moss.	Crab Moss, not Fishes.	Crab Moss, not Fishes.	Crab Moss.	Shag Wife.	Fly Bait.	Crab Bait.	Crab Wife.	Crab, Coll. Bait.	Shag Bait, Bait.	Crab Bait.	Crab Bait.	Crab Bait.
1. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
2. Waterford.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
3. Waterford.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
4. Limerick.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
5. Cork.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
6. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
7. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
8. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
9. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
10. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
11. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
12. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
13. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
14. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
15. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
16. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
17. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
18. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
19. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
20. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
21. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
22. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
23. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
24. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
25. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
26. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
27. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
28. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
29. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
30. Ballydoon.	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1893.															
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
1. Dublin, .	74	-	-	25	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford, .	104	-	-	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford, .	191	2	214	67	70	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	29	-	-	-
4. Lismore, .	275	6	29	22	87	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
5. Cork, .	164	2	-	62	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandon),	77	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Skibbereen, .	11	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bantry, .	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kenmare, .	35	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
9. Killarney, .	248	4	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
10. Limerick, .	223	23	27	81	102	-	7	-	-	43	-	12	254	-	-	-
11. Galway, .	48	15	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
12. Connemara, .	126	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
13. Ballynakill, .	32	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Banger, .	49	-	-	32	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ballina, .	87	-	-	34	17	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	54	-	-	-
16. Sligo, .	28	-	-	30	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
17. Ballyshannon, .	111	5	-	45	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	8	28	-	-	-
18. Letterkenney, .	197	-	-	27	24	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	23
19. Londonderry, .	164	-	-	33	60	-	4	4	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-
20. Coleraine, .	120	-	-	36	15	88	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	47	-
21. Ballycastle, .	25	-	-	13	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
22. Drogheda, .	70	4	2	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	41	-	-	-
23. Dundalk, .	76	-	-	33	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	24	-	-	-
Total, 1893,	2,631	74	302	939	392	89	17	60	-	54	2	45	421	4	53	23
Total, 1894,	3,104	74	285	909	378	91	18	60	-	52	2	48	493	4	49	23

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	5. Drift Nets,	6 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	6. Trammel Nets,	2 do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	7. Pole Nets,	3 do.
4. Draft Nets,	6 do.	8. Bag Nets,	4 do.

No. 15.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1895.

1894. Amount of Licence Duty.	1895. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1895. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Accounts, Refunds, &c.	1895. Amount of Subscrip- tions received.	1895. Total Amount received.	1895. Average No. em- ployed.	District.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
157 0 0	2 10 0	25 2 6	—	184 12 6	237	1. Dublin.
327 10 0	2 0 0	4 4 4	—	333 14 4	553	2. Wexford.
1,147 0 0	54 13 6	144 2 5	—	1,345 15 11	1,944	3. Waterford.
729 10 0	230 4 0	33 11 10	—	993 5 10	982	4. Lismore.
327 0 0	19 17 0	12 15 3	3 0 0	432 12 3	553	5. Cork.
167 0 0	—	21 3 5	2 6 6	190 9 11	237	Do. (Bandon).
74 0 0	—	7 7 0	0 16 8	81 2 8	137	6. Skibbereen.
33 0 0	1 0 0	9 10 6	—	43 10 0	60	7. Bantry.
90 10 0	8 10 0	23 16 0	—	112 16 0	121	8. Kenmare.
507 0 0	5 14 0	22 11 4	10 0 0	635 5 4	890	9. Killarney.
2,551 15 0	93 6 0	200 6 3	30 0 0	2,876 7 3	2,050	10. Limerick.
107 10 0	12 0 0	11 6 6	—	130 16 8	130	11. Galway.
146 0 0	45 0 0	—	—	191 0 0	152	12. Connemara.
107 0 0	8 0 0	12 15 2	—	127 15 2	182	13. Ballynakill.
285 0 0	9 10 0	3 6 8	—	297 10 8	297	14. Bangor.
414 0 0	37 0 0	18 18 6	—	519 18 6	507	15. Ballina.
144 0 0	43 0 0	4 13 0	144 11 0	308 9 0	223	16. Sligo.
403 0 0	1 0 0	11 4 11	244 14 0	659 18 11	523	17. Ballyshannon.
424 10 0	3 0 0	21 14 10	—	449 4 10	527	18. Letterkenny.
613 0 0	92 0 0	14 14 2	399 0 0	1,118 14 2	757	19. Londonderry.
556 0 0	190 0 0	46 13 3	—	793 13 3	634	20. Coleraine.
211 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	241 0 0	171	21. Ballycastle.
541 0 0	69 14 0	6 19 2	—	636 13 2	936	22. Drogheda.
235 0 0	8 10 0	14 19 10	8 16 0	262 6 4	351	23. Dundalk.
10,448 6 0	1,016 3 6	671 2 0	328 3 8	12,373 19 2	13,179	Total, 1895.
11,138 2 6	1,003 9 0	656 12 11	1,077 15 9	13,336 0 2	14,038	Total, 1894.

men employed is made up as follows:—

9. Fly Nets, 4 men.	13. Gap Eye, &c. . . . 2 men.
10. Stake Nets, 4 do.	14. Sweepers, 6 do.
11. Head Weirs, 1 man.	15. Coghills, 1 man.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5). . . 2 men.	16. Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 do.

Table showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1876, inclusive.

	Amount received for Licence Duty.				Amount received for Licence Duty.				Amount received for Licence Duty.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863,	5,659	7	8	1874,	9,376	0	0	1885,	10,746	15	0
1864,	6,541	5	0	1875,	9,594	5	0	1886,	10,652	4	6
1865,	6,523	8	8	1876,	9,345	15	0	1887,	9,605	10	0
1866,	6,658	16	6	1877,	9,543	15	0	1888,	10,835	0	0
1867,	6,347	0	0	1878,	9,550	5	0	1889,	10,695	16	0
1868,	6,607	0	0	1879,	9,580	15	0	1890,	10,645	10	0
1869,	6,644	6	4	1880,	9,065	10	0	1891,	10,895	10	0
1870,	7,256	5	4	1881,	9,345	0	0	1892,	10,508	0	0
1871,	8,364	5	0	1882,	9,535	10	0	1893,	10,500	5	0
1872,	8,369	8	0	1883,	9,738	0	0	1894,	11,128	5	6
1873,	8,515	8	0	1884,	9,878	0	0	1895,	10,460	8	0

Appendix to the Report of the

APPENDIX No. 17.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	241	14	0
74 Salmon Rods,	74	0	0			
25 Draft Nets,	75	0	0			
2 Drift Nets,	6	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	157	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	24	12	6
Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	0	10	0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£426	6	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	82	19	0			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Prosecutions,	2	16	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	36	5	5			
Printing and Stationery,	4	5	6			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Moisty of Penalties to Prosecutors,	7	17	6			
Total,	—	—	—	201	13	11
Balance,	—	—	—	224	12	7
				£426	6	6

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	343	10	0
104 Salmon Rods,	104	0	0			
74 Draft Nets,	223	0	0			
1 Drift Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	327	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	1	19	10
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	2	4	6
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	2	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£677	4	4

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	269	5	0			
Salaries,	46	17	9			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	19	4	6			
Printing and Stationery,	3	5	6			
Postage,	1	7	7			
Prosecutions,	17	7	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	3	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			357	10	8
Balance,	—			319	13	8
	<hr/>					
				£677	4	4

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			555	0	4
191 Salmon Rods,	191	0	0			
2 Cross Lines,	4	0	0			
244 Snap Nets,	366	0	0			
57 Draft Nets,	171	0	0			
70 Drift Nets,	210	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
29 Gaps or Eyes for Eels,	29	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licence Duties,	—			1,147	0	0
Fines received,	—			134	17	2
Cheque outstanding,	—			2	8	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			54	13	6
Bank Interest,	—			6	17	3
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£1,900	16	3

APPENDIX No. 17—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	749	19	6			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	115	8	7			
Rent of Office,	12	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	14	3	5			
Postage,	7	4	7			
Prosecutions,	53	5	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	57	7	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	90	7	0			
Interest on Overdrafts,	7	0	2			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			1,235	8	9
Balance,	—			665	7	6
<hr/>						
				£1,900	16	3

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			536	12	2
275 Salmon Rods,	275	0	0			
6 Cross Lines,	12	0	0			
29 Snap Nets,	43	10	0			
23 Draft Nets,	66	0	0			
87 Drift Nets,	261	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	3	0	0			
2 Stake Nets,	60	0	0			
1 Box or Crib,	10	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty,	—			729	10	0
Fines received,	—			31	1	10
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			230	4	0
Sale of Forfeited Engines,	—			2	10	0
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£1,529	18	0

APPENDIX No. 17--continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	525	16	2			
Salaries,	100	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	106	9	3			
Printing and Stationery,	23	9	9			
Postage,	7	6	9			
Prosecutions,	10	11	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	10	2			
Commission on Sale of Rod Licences,	14	7	0			
Total,	—			793	10	7
Balance,	—			736	7	5
				£1,529	18	0

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			77	13	3
164 Single Salmon Rods,	164	0	0			
2 Cross Lines,	4	0	0			
62 Draft Nets,	186	0	0			
1 Drift Net,	3	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net,	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			£397	0	0
Fines received,	—			12	13	3
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			19	17	0
Subscriptions,	—			3	0	0
Balance due to Bank,	—			60	17	1
Total,	—			£571	2	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank in 1894,	86	2	0			
Water Bailiffs,	277	14	3			
Salaries,	68	11	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	31	5	9			
Printing and Stationery,	5	0	10			
Postage,	1	0	11			
Prosecutions,	29	7	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	14	0	0			
Total,	—			513	2	7
Balance,	—			58	0	0
				£571	2	7

APPENDIX No. 17—continued

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			83	7	6
77 Salmon Rods,	77	0	0			
30 Draft Nets,	90	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total for Licence Duty,	—			£167	0	0
Fines received,	—			21	2	11
Subscriptions,	—			2	6	6
Sale of Forfeited Engines,	—			0	0	6
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£273	17	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	144	10	0			
Salaries,	25	4	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	12	3	11			
Printing and Stationery,	2	16	1			
Prosecutions,	5	10	6			
Commission on sale of Licences,	8	7	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			198	11	6
Balance,	—			75	5	11
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				£273	17	5

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			78	6	1
11 Salmon Rods,	11	0	0			
21 Draft Nets,	63	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duties,	—			74	0	0
Fines received,	—			7	7	0
Subscriptions received,	—			0	15	8
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£160	8	9

APPENDIX. No. 17—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	35	16	6			
Salaries,	17	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	3	14	0			
Printing and Stationery,	2	7	9			
Prosecutions,	18	15	0			
Postage,	0	12	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	8	12	11			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	11	4	8			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	98	3	0
Balance,	—	—	—	63	5	9
				<hr/>		
				£160	8	9

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	38	1	3
6 Salmon Rods,	6	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	27	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	33	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	9	4	0
Interest,	—	—	—	0	6	6
Rate on Valuation of Fisheries, .	—	—	—	1	0	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	£81	11	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	27	4	0			
Prosecutions,	2	19	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Commission on Licences,	1	13	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	3	0			
Postage,	0	3	6			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	41	2	6
Balance,	—	—	—	40	9	3
				<hr/>		
				£81	11	9

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			42	4	7
35 Salmon Rods,	35	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	13	10	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Sweepers,	13	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			80	10	0
Fines and Costs received,	—			23	16	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			8	10	0
Total,	—			£155	0	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	66	15	0			
Salaries,	22	11	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	9	4			
Printing and Stationery,	1	18	6			
Postage,	0	16	0			
Prosecutions,	4	3	3			
Moieties of Penalties to Prosecutors,	7	6	8			
Total,	—			107	19	11
Balance,	—			47	0	8
				£155	0	7

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			580	0	8
In late Clerk's hands,	—			31	17	2
				611	17	10
248 Salmon Rod Licences,	248	0	0			
4 Cross Line "	8	0	0			
107 Draft Net "	321	0	0			
2 Box or Crib "	20	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			597	0	0
Fines received,	—			23	11	4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			5	14	0
Subscription received,	—			10	0	0
				1,247	3	2

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	480	2	0			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses,	22	15	9			
Postage,	1	7	6			
Printing and Stationery,	23	10	2			
Prosecutions,	43	10	0			
Commission on Sale of Licence, .	0	6	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	16	1	8			
Claim allowed by Board of Con-						
servators for moneys paid by						
the late Clerk for fishery pro-						
secutions and travelling ex-						
penses,	15	5	0			
Total,	—	—	—	707	18	1
Balance in Bank,	522	12	11	539	5	1
* Balance in hands of late Clerk,	16	12	2			
				1,247	3	2
* In hands at beginning of account,				£31	17	2
Claims allowed by Board of Conservators for moneys paid						
for fishery prosecutions and travelling expenses,				15	5	0
Balance in hands of late Clerk,				£16	12	2

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	2,786	10	4
293 Salmon Rods,	293	0	0			
33 Cross Lines,	41	5	0			
27 Snap Nets,	40	10	0			
81 Draft Nets,	243	0	0			
102 Drift Nets,	306	0	0			
7 Pole Nets,	14	0	0			
43 Stake Weirs,	1,290	0	0			
12 Boxes or Cribs,	120	0	0			
204 Gaps for taking Eels,	204	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	2,551	15	0
Sale of Salmon,	—	—	—	0	15	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	182	4	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . .	—	—	—	93	6	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	12	19	3
Sale of forfeited engines,	—	—	—	4	0	0
Subscriptions received,	—	—	—	30	0	0
Board of Public Works for man						
at Meelick Fish Pass,	—	—	—	0	8	0
Total,	—	—	—	£5,561	17	7

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,630	9	6			
Salaries,	348	2	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, including overdraft paid to Bank amounting to £408 11s. 2d., .	1,262	2	11			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	151	6	6			
Moisty of Penalties to Prose- cutors,	101	18	3			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	54	1	4			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	127	11	9			
Total,	—			3,675	12	9
Balance,	—			1,986	4	10
				£5,661	17	7

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			231	4	1
48 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	48	0	0			
18 Cross Line „ . . .	36	0	0			
6 Draft Net „ . . .	18	0	0			
1 Trammel Net „ . . .	1	10	0			
4 Gaps or Eyes „ . . .	4	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			107	10	0
Fines received,	—			11	6	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			12	0	0
Total,	—			£362	0	9

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	50	0	0			
Postage, Printing, and Stationery,	1	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	99	2	6			
Salaries,	37	10	0			
Total,	—			£188	2	6
Balance,	—			173	18	3
				£362	0	9
				L		

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year, .	—			49	4	9
136 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	136	0	0			
2 Draft Net, „	6	0	0			
4 Coghill, „	4	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties, .	—			146	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations, .	—			45	0	0
Total,	—			£240	4	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, .	119	17	0			
Salaries,	30	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	21	0	0			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, .	1	13	6			
Prosecutions,	4	5	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	7	8	0			
Total,	—			184	2	6
Balance,	—			56	2	3
				£240	4	9

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, .	—			139	8	0
32 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	32	0	0			
25 Draft Net „	75	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			107	0	0
Fines Received,	—			12	15	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—			8	0	0
Total,	—			£267	8	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	104	0	0			
Salaries,	21	9	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	4	18	6			
Expenses of Prosecution, . . .	1	1	0			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, .	2	14	0			
Total,	—			134	2	10
Balance,	—			133	0	4
				£267	8	2

APPENDIX NO. 17—continued.

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			230	10	0
49 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	49	0	0			
32 Draft Net do., . . .	96	0	0			
14 Bag Net do., . . .	140	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—			285	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—			9	10	0
Fines,	—			3	6	8
Total,	—			£528	6	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	227	10	0			
Salaries,	49	11	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	4	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	1	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	6	5	0			
Mosley of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	6	8			
Total,	—			291	13	2
Balance,	—			236	13	6
				£528	6	8

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			525	3	7
87 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	87	0	0			
34 Draft Net "	103	0	0			
17 Drift Net "	51	0	0			
5 Bag Net "	50	0	0			
7 Box "	70	0	0			
54 Gaps for taking Eels Licences, .	54	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—			414	0	0
Fines, &c., received,	—			18	18	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—			87	0	0
Total,	—			£1,045	2	1
				L 2		

APPENDIX NO. 17—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	506	10	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	6	7	6			
Printing, &c.,	1	16	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	6	9	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions, .	9	6	2			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			570	9	2
Balance,	—			474	12	11
	<hr/>					
				£1,045	2	1

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			281	8	1
28 Salmon Rod Licences, . .	28	0	0			
30 Draft Net " "	90	0	0			
2 Bag Net " "	20	0	0			
6 Gaps or Eyes " "	6	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licences,	—			144	0	0
Fines received,	—			4	18	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			43	0	0
Subscriptions received, . .	—			144	11	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£617	17	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	288	12	6			
Postage, Printing, and Stationery,	0	11	6			
Salaries,	25	7	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	4	18	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			319	9	0
Balance,	—			298	8	1
	<hr/>					
				£617	17	1

APPENDIX NO. 17—continued.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	545	6	6
111 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	111	0	0			
5 Cross Line " . . .	10	0	0			
48 Draft Net " . . .	144	0	0			
4 Drift Net " . . .	12	0	0			
4 Pole Net " . . .	8	0	0			
1 Stake Net " . . .	30	0	0			
5 Boxes, Cribs " . . .	50	0	0			
38 Gaps, Eyes, &c. " . . .	38	0	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—	—	—	403	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	10	3	5
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	6
Subscriptions, . . .	—	—	—	244	14	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£1,205	5	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	601	15	2			
Salaries, . . .	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	7	10	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery, . . .	13	13	11			
Prosecutions, . . .	6	7	0			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	689	6	1
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	515	19	4
				£1,205	5	5

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	41	9	7
197 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	197	0	0			
27 Draft Net " . . .	81	0	0			
24 Drift Net " . . .	72	0	0			
3 Bag Net " . . .	30	0	0			
3 Boxes, Cribs " . . .	30	0	0			
6 Gaps or Eyes " . . .	3	0	0			
23 Loop Net " . . .	11	10	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—	—	—	424	10	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	14	13	4
Sale of forfeited Engines, . . .	—	—	—	5	15	0
Rate on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	3	0	0
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	—	—	1	6	6
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£490	14	5

APPENDIX NO. 17—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	265	12	0			
Salaries,	70	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	70	2	5			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	10	13	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	16	1	9			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	4	8	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	436	18	0
Balance,	—	—	—	53	16	5
				<hr/>		
				£490	14	5

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	304	13	3
164 Salmon Rod Licences,	164	0	0			
33 Draft Net "	99	0	0			
69 Drift Net "	207	0	0			
4 Pole Net "	8	0	0			
4 Bag Net "	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net "	90	0	0			
5 Gaps or Eyes "	5	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	613	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	14	14	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	92	0	0
Subscriptions received from Lessees of the Irish Society,	—	—	—	399	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total,	—	—	—	£1,423	7	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,205	12	4			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	2	17	0			
Printing and Stationery,	4	4	2			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	85	0	1			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	1,402	13	7
Balance,	—	—	—	20	13	10
				<hr/>		
				£1,423	7	5

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
120 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	120	0	0			
36 Draft Net " . . .	108	0	0			
13 Drift Net " . . .	39	0	0			
88 Trammel Nets, . . .	88	0	0			
2 Bag Nets, . . .	20	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs, . . .	40	0	0			
47 Coghills, . . .	141	0	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—			556	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			46	13	3
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			190	0	0
Balance due Bank, . . .	—			480	8	3
Total, . . .	—			£1,273	1	6

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Bank on foot of 1894 account, . . .	280	8	10			
Water Bailiffs, . . .	514	10	4			
Salaries, . . .	228	4	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	44	8	0			
Printing and Postage, &c., . . .	14	6	6			
Commission on sale of Licences, . . .	38	4	0			
Interest paid to Bank, . . .	17	1	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	122	13	0			
Boats, Repairs, . . .	13	5	3			
Total, . . .	—			1,273	1	6
				£1,273	1	6

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			10	8	0
25 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	25	0	0			
13 Draft Net " . . .	39	0	0			
2 Drift Net " . . .	6	0	0			
14 Bag Net " . . .	140	0	0			
2 Coghill " . . .	1	0	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—			211	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			30	0	0
Total, . . .	—			£251	8	0

APPENDIX No. 17—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	224	1	6			
Salaries,	11	11	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	8	6			
Printing and Stationery,	2	0	0			
Postage,	0	7	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			241	8	0
Balance,	—			10	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£251	8	0

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			238	12	9
76 Salmon Rod Licences,	76	0	0			
33 Draft Net „	99	0	0			
2 Bag Net „	20	0	0			
1 Head Weir „	6	0	0			
34 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	34	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—			£235	0	0
Fines received,	—			14	19	10
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			8	10	0
Subscriptions,	—			3	16	6
				<hr/>		
Total,	—			£500	19	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	117	10	0			
Salaries,	56	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	33	5	7			
Postage,	1	8	4½			
Expenses of Prosecution,	9	5	0			
Printing and Stationery,	6	13	3			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	6	8			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			224	8	10½
Balance,	—			276	10	2½
				<hr/>		
				£500	19	1

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Balance from previous year,	—			220	5	10
70	Salmon Rod Licences, .	70	0	0			
4	Cross Line „ .	8	0	0			
2	Snap Net „ .	3	0	0			
123	Draft Net „ .	369	0	0			
5	Box or Crib „ .	50	0	0			
41	Gaps or Eyes for Eels „ .	41	0	0			
		<hr/>					
	Total for Licences, . . .	—			£541	0	0
	Fines received, . . .	—			5	19	2
	Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—			69	14	0
		<hr/>					
	Total,	—			£836	19	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	170	5	6			
Salaries,	18	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including £40 to Blackcastle Hatchery),	57	4	10			
Postage, and Commission on Rates,	10	14	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	24	11	7			
				<hr/>		
Total,	—			280	16	6
Balance,	—			556	2	7
				<hr/>		
				£836	19	0

APPENDIX NO. 18.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.
SALMON AND TROUT.	
Dublin District.	
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.
Broad Meadow Water and Swords River. (29th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Whole District, (28th Aug., 1893.)	Prohibiting to bent the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the District.
Wexford District.	
River Slaney, (25th March, 1854.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferrycarrig Bridge and Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (28th Dec., 1893.)	Repealing so much of the By-Law dated 12th October, 1882, as permitted the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot, in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (or Six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and its Tributaries, during the Open Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout.
River Slaney and Tributaries, (30th April, 1894.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon and Trout, save a Net duly licensed in that behalf, in that part of the River Slaney, situate between Wexford Bridge and Ferrycarrig Bridge, and the Tributaries falling into that portion of the said River Slaney.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Wexford District—continued.	
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Source. (13th Dec., 1888.)	Prohibiting to heat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the source of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.
Derry Water and River Derry. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Green-Island, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Potter River. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittan Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Owenavonragh River. (16th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Inch River. (31st Oct., 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Waterford District.	
Beesborough Damsna, Co. Kilkenny. (5th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Damsna of Beesborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Corrook River. (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
River Suir. (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonsmel.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Waterford District—continued.
River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, conjoined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 13th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, above a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmoken Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	<p>1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat.</p> <p>2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground.</p> <p>3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.</p>
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
Tidal Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke haul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Rivers Barrow, Burren, and Anner. (10th Jan., 1890.)	<p>Prohibiting, lastly. To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow between Athy Bridge and the Weir at Bagginstown, in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Barren or its Tributaries, in the County of Corlow, any night line for the capture of fish of any kind.</p> <p>2ndly. To shoot, or snare, or grope for, fish in that part of the River Barrow aforesaid, or in the said River Anner.</p> <p>3rdly. To grope for, or snare, fish in the River Anner, in the County of Tipperary.</p>
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (6th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any draft or seine net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Waterford District—continued.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (30th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the Head or Upstream end of the Piers or Walls of the Canal or Navigation Basin at Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the Tail or down Stream end of said Piers or Walls.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined (part of). (30th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, County Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the Spit of Passage.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (2nd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, save landing Nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.
River Barrow, (26th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Navigation Weir known as St. Mullin's Weir, and an imaginary line drawn across said River at the Mill known as St. Mullin's Mill, about one mile below St. Mullin's Weir, in the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Drift or Seine Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between a line drawn across the River at St. Mullin's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown in the County of Wexford, and also below or seaward of an imaginary line drawn across said Rivers at right angles from a point called Garranbhoun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (3rd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, of greater length than 120 yds, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown, in the County of Wexford, and an imaginary line drawn across the River at right angles from a point called Garranbhoun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Lismore District.	
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	<p>Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:—</p> <p>First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points.</p> <p>Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way.</p> <p>Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.</p>
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	<p>Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, a.m. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.</p>
River Blackwater, (14th March, 1878.)	<p>Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Strancally and Newport East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Coolhagh and Ballynaclash on the East, all in the County of Waterford.</p>
Whole District, (14th Dec., 1881.)	<p>1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat.</p> <p>2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colours on a black ground.</p> <p>3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.</p>
Whole District, (8th January, 1885.)	<p>Prohibiting the possession, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).</p>

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Lismore District—continued.	
River Blackwater, . . . (7th January, 1888.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clondulane, on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
River Blackwater and Tributaries. (30th June, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 170 yards.
Cork District.	
Tidal Waters, . . . (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehead, Dree-draw, or Guff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, . . . (1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Tidal Waters, . . . (17th January, 1883.)	<p>1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyeter Haven, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat.</p> <p>2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground.</p> <p>3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.</p>
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
River Lee, . . . (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Friar's Weir.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
River Lee, . . . (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clarke's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the millraces and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
River Lee and Rivers running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.
Ditto, . . . (26th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Ditto, . . . (17th Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East to the Mainland on the West.
River Lee, . . . (29th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cot, or Curragh in that part of River seaward of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wallingford Bridge, or in the South Channels between the slip at Donkey Bridge opposite Keyser's Mill, leading to Cross's Green and St. Fin Barr's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Argideen River, . . . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
Argideen River, . . . (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argideen River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Bandon River, . . . (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Stookeen Point in an easterly direction to Preghano Point.
Bandon River, . . . (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Townland of Rockhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shippool, on the east.
Bandon River, . . . (12th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankford on the east to Cliffliff on the west.
Bandon and Argideen Rivers, . . . (12th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandon and Argideen Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Bandon River, . . . (1st Feb., 1892.)	Repealing the By-Law of the 9th day of July, 1885, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Bandon, or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's Course, from the Stream on the Eastside of said River dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockma.
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Fresh Waters.) (23rd July, 1893.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or searing, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such river. 2. Prohibiting to throw stones or other missiles, or substances, into any river in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or searing, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish close into the banks of such river. 3. Prohibiting in any other similar manner to wilfully drive or scare fish in the Upper or Fresh Waters of any river in the said Bandon Division.

APPENDIX NO. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law
Skibbereen District.	
River Ilan and Baltimore Bay, (27th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Baltimore Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Ilan in the County of Cork, situated inside or to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnamore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farranacush (Sherkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoon (Sherkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Baltimore (on the mainland).
River Ilan, (13th June, 1879.)	Repealing Bye-Law, dated the Twenty-eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, which permitted the use of Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the River Ilan, in the County of Cork.
River Ilan, (29th June, 1893.)	Prohibiting to use any Net (save a Landing Net as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the River Ilan situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Luriga and Coolagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir, across the said River first to the northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maalbrack to the Townland of Curragh.
Fresh Waters of District, (25th September, 1895.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Skibbereen District, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke-baul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (26th September, 1895.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Skibbereen District.
Bantry District.	
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Bantry District—continued.	
Fresh Waters of Rivers flowing into Bantry Bay. (1st Nov., 1894.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, flowing into Bantry Bay, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke-haul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District. (7th Nov., 1894.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles thereto, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Bantry District.
Suave or Coomhola, Menagh or Dunsanmark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets (save Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines) in fresh-water portions of Rivers Suave or Coomhola, Menagh or Dunsanmark, Owvane, and Carrigboy.
Kenmare District.	
Kenmare River or Bay. (2nd Dec., 1876.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kenmare River or Bay.
Killarney District.	
Castlemaine Estuary. (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Whole District. Tidal Waters. (8th Feb., 1863.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stroke-haul, Dred-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
Carrane or Waterville River —Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Inscales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be not less than a quarter of an inch apart.
Waterville River. (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon some day in each week during Open Season.
Castlemaine Harbour (to E. or N.E. of a line from Boshahy Point to Inch Point), and tidal waters of Rivers Laune, Maine, and Carragh. (2nd Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cut, curragh, or other vessel in Castlemaine Harbour in side or to the East or North-east of a line drawn from Boshahy Point to Inch Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Laune, Maine, or Carragh, at any time between the hours of Two of the clock a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.

APPENDIX NO. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Castlemaine Harbour, (13th Sept., 1889.)	<p>Killarney District—continued.</p> <p>Providing, 1stly.—That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat.</p> <p>2ndly.—That the said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground.</p> <p>3rdly.—That the numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.</p>
Waterville or Currane River Estuary, and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (5th April, 1890.)	<p>Prohibiting to boat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Currane River, the Estuary thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the county of Kerry.</p>
Fresh Waters of Rivers and Tributaries in the District. (13th May, 1895.)	<p>Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Killarney District, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Sreckhaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).</p>
Whole District, (30th Sept., 1895.)	<p>Prohibiting to boat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Killarney District.</p>
River Shannon, Island Point. (5th Feb., 1896.)	<p>Limerick District.</p> <p>Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.</p>
River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1892.)	<p>Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.</p>
River Shannon, (5th June, 1863.)	<p>Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmenbarry, on the River Shannon.</p>
Rivers Shannon and Maigue, (5th June, 1867.)	<p>Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumn Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.</p>
River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	<p>Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Kiltaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.</p>

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Deel, . (6th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Brooke Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Ditto, (19th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Eels, between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning in Lough Derg.
River Shannon, (23rd June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22nd November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 30th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.
River Shannon, (2nd Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, flood, ebb, or head weir or stake net in River Shannon further inland or shorewards than the poaches, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shores or banks of said river.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Fergus, (26th June, 1863.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Eunis, on the River Fergus.
River Fergus, (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Malguo River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Land'ng-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Malguo, above Railway-bridge below Adrae.
Ditto, (22nd Nov., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use, in the Fresh water portions of the River Malguo and its Tributaries, any "Night Line" for the capture of fish of any kind.
River Mulcaire, (29th June, 1883.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballylough, on the River Mulcaire.

APPENDIX NO. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
Maugue River, (12th Sept. 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October, 1864, prohibiting Draft Nets between Ferry Draw Bridge and Bridge of Adare; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in that part of the Maigue River, between a line drawn across said River at the southern boundary of the Townland of Ballymasey on the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore on the Townland of Clonanna and the Old Bridge of Adare, all in the County of Limerick.
Cashen River, (12th Feb., 1886.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot in the River Cashen, in the county of Kerry.
Westmoath and Cavan Lakes, (4th Jan., 1889.)	Prohibiting, <i>1stly.</i> —To use for the capture of fish of any kind in any of the Lakes situated in the Counties of Westmoath and Cavan, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines used in trolling with Single Rods. <i>2ndly.</i> —To use in any of said Lakes any engine, means, or device whatsoever for the capture of fry or young of fish, for the purpose of baiting such Tram Lines as aforesaid.
River Feale, . . . (2nd August, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.
River Shannon, between Athlone and Portlanna. (8th July, 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portlanna.
Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and Askenaton, and Clonderlaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1892, and 30th Nov., 1893.)	<p><i>First.</i>—No Drift Nets of greater length than 130 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askenaton from Aghinish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.</p> <p><i>Second.</i>—No Drift Nets of greater length than 230 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonderlaw Bay.</p> <p><i>Third.</i>—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.</p> <p><i>Fourth.</i>—No Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aghinish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides.</p> <p><i>Fifth.</i>—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknahabes, in the County of Clare.</p> <p><i>Sixth.</i>—No Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askenaton.</p> <p><i>Seventh.</i>—No Drift Net of a greater length than 130 yards shall be in, or on board of any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Askenaton, from Aghinish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.</p>

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Shannon, . . . (3rd September, 1891.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever in that part of the River Shannon, comprised between the sluice gates at Kilsaloe and a line across the River Shannon from a point fifty yards below the said sluices on the County Tipperary side, to a point on the Weir on the County Clare side about twenty-five yards below said sluices, measured along said Weir, the ends of which line are marked by Concrete Pillars.
Galway District.	
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Stroke-haul or Sutch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Whole District, (3rd March, 1861.)	Prohibiting the smothering or attempting to smother Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of thing, or uncovered.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Killeolan River, Tidal portion. (21st Jan., 1869.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been beached, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of such first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be unnecessarily delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person wanting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
Connemara District.	
Whole District,* (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the smothering or attempting to smother Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of thing, or uncovered.
Bangor District.	
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (20th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballyeroy, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers. (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballyeroy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the month as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.

* Made before the division of the Galway District into the "Galway" and "Connemara" Districts.

APPENDIX NO. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Ballina District.	
Whole District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Moy River and Tributaries, (11th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River Moy and tributaries during April and May in each year—Lough Cora and Callen excepted.
Killala Bay, (9th June, 1893.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killala Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Ensh-crone in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo.</p> <p>Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of said line.</p> <p>Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.</p> <p>Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killala it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from remaining on board such boat whilst such Drift Net shall be in the water.</p>
Sligo District.	
Sligo River, (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
Ballyshannon District.	
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District. (20th Oct., 1886.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon District, any spear, lobster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
Erne River, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.

APPENDIX NO. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Ballyshannon District—continued.	
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River from the point of Castle Caldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Lower Lough Erne, (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Eunisillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
Easy Water, or Inver River, (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Easy Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
Letterkenny District.	
Crana or Buncrana River, (5th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and eastwards thereof.
Crana or Buncrana River, (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Londonderry District.	
River Foyle, (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Baroncourt Lakes and Streams, (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Londonderry District—continued.	
Tidal Waters, (5th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumagully and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Speer, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (21st Sept., 1880.)	Prohibiting to snatch or attempt to snatch or foul hook Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.
Coleraine District.	
Lough Neagh, (27th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pellen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.
Whole District, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.

APPENDIX NO. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<p>Tidal Waters, and Loughs Neagh and Beg. (16th Dec., 1878.)</p>	<p>Coleraine District—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Dowahill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.</p>
<p>Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Nov., 1879.)</p>	<p>Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Dowahill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Sperr, Lyster, Strokeboul, or Gull (except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).</p>
<p>Lough Neagh, (30th Dec., 1879.)</p>	<p>Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.</p>
<p>Lough Neagh, (12th Oct., 1895.)</p>	<p>Repealing By-Law of 20th February, 1887 (which prohibited the use of Draft Nets for Pollen) and making By-Laws as follows:—</p> <p>First.—Prohibiting to use any Draft Net for the capture of Pollen within the distance of half a mile from the mouth of any River flowing into Lough Neagh; or in Toome Bay within the following imaginary lines, namely:—</p> <p>(a.) A line across Toome Bay from Tryad Point in the County of Londonderry, to the northern point of Pullan Bay, in the County of Antrim.</p> <p>(b.) A line across the River Bann at the Railway Bridge of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway near Toome Station.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting to use any Draft Net for the capture of Pollen of a greater length than one hundred and thirty yards, or with meshes of less size than 42 rows of knots to the yard, that is each mesh must not be of less size than six-sevenths of an inch from knot to knot, or three and three and three-sevenths inches all round each mesh (such measurement to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).</p>

APPENDIX NO. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Ballycastle District.
Bush River, (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.
	Dundalk District.
Between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point. (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, in the County of Louth.
	Drogheda District.
Tidal Waters, (30th June 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Soldier's Point and Ballagan Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Drogheda District.
River Boyne Tidal Waters. (12th Jan., 1899.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than ninety-five yards.
	Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards.
	Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to have the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Net first shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite point is shot.
	Drogheda District.
River Boyne Fresh Waters, (29th Oct., 1899.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Navan and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angles with its course at the most eastern point of Grove Island, at Oldbridge.

APPENDIX No. 19

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
1. Dublin, .	Skerries to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 1st March.	{ Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April, with the exception of the Bray River, which is between the 30th September and the 1st April following. }
2. Wexford, {	Wicklow to Kilm Bay, East of Bonnow-Bay. {	Between 15th September and 30th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 11th April.	{ Between 15th Sept. and 30th April, save the River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th Sept. and 11th April. }
3. Waterford, .	Kilm Bay to Helvick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
4. Lismore, .	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	Between 31st July and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
5. Cork, .	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head (save in Brandon and Argideen Rivers), between 15th August and 15th February; for Brandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Argideen, between 31st August and 1st March.	Same as Tidal.
61. Killybegreen, .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
62. Bantry, .	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
63. Kenmare, .	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 15th & 27th Vic. c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 160 days Close Season in each Fishery.

No. 19.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned not inclusive).

No.	Angling with Cross Line.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
1	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th Oct., 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan., 1883. 4th Sept., 1893.	1. Liffey, Bray, Ventry.
2	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 15th Mar., save River Slaney and Tributaries, between 31st August and 26th February.	26th Dec., 1873. 2nd Oct., 1892. 24th Dec., 1893. 6th Feb., 1894.	2. Slaney, Courtown, Inch, Urrie, Bore.
3	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Suir and Tributaries, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	12th Nov., 1874. 17th Feb., 1893.	3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
4	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	8th Dec., 1891.	4. Blackwater.
5	do.	From Ballinacorney to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Oulley Head, between 12th Oct. and 15th Feb., save in the Argideen River, which is between the 31st Oct. and 15th Feb.	20th Dec., 1875. 14th Dec., 1891. 6th April, 1895.	5. Lee, Bandon, Argideen.
6	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th June, 1891.	6. Hen.
6A	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 17th Mar.	29th Jan., 1875.	6A. Glengarriffe, Enave, &c.
	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb., 1855. 11th Nov., 1893.	6A. Blackwater, Knightly, Clooney, Suir.

WEEKLY CLOSURE SEASON.—By the 26th section of the 26th & 27th Vic. c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
T. Kilmarey.	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blackste.	Between Dunmore Head and Conglass Point, embracing the Blackste Islands, the sea and sea coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points (save the River Maine, Leams, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Beby, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof), between 31st August and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
		In River Maine, Leams, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Beby, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 31st July and 17th January.	
B. Limerick.	Dunmore to Hags Head	Between Conglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points between 15th September and 1st June.	Same as Tidal.
		Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between these two points (save the River Inny and the Waterville or Carran River and their Tributaries), between 31st July and 1st May.	
		In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May.	
		In Waterville or Carran River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.	
		Between 31st July and 15th February, save Rivers Cabhen and Malgue, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points.	
		For River Cabhen (down to its mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June.	
		For Malgue River, between 15th July and 1st February.	
		Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April.	
		Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.	

* Close Season for the capture of Eels by means of any Coghill, Eal, or other Net or Barketwerk in the est. gwy between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other Rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and 1st January, which is between 15th January and 1st June, in each year, and save also in Carran or Galway

No. 19—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned not inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between these points, between 31st October and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Inch Point and Cangelane Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between these points, (save the Rivers Maline and Lanes and Lakes and Tributaries), between 15th October and 1st February.</p> <p>In Rivers Maline and Lanes and Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Cangelane Point and Balm Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Balm Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th October and 1st February.</p>	<p>27th Sept. 1889. 29th Nov., 1892. 2nd Jan., 1894.</p>	<p>7. Inny, Rosbealy, Curragh, Valencia, Maline, Lanes, Carragh.</p>
8	do.	<p>Between 31st Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Westmeath the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save in Lough Sheelin; save Shannon, Foale, Geale, and Cashen, save in Malin River, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the Rivers Owenmore and Fechnagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head.</p> <p>For Rivers Shannon and Malin between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. following.</p> <p>For Foale, Geale, and Cashen and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 30th September and 1st March; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (save in the Rivers Owenmore and Fechnagh) between 30th Sept. and 1st April.</p> <p>For Owenmore and Fechnagh, situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 31st October and 1st May.</p> <p>For that part of the Limerick District situated in the County Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and for Lough Sheelin, between the 30th September and 1st March.</p>	<p>31st Oct., 1874. 17th Sept., 1879. 27th Aug., 1879. 19th Aug., 1882. 24th Sept., 1882. 27th Aug., 1889. 14th Sept., 1889. 18th Jan., 1891.</p>	<p>8. Shannon, Deel, Ferga, Deenbeg, Cashen, Maline, &c.</p>

or shales of any kind or other weir, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is 1st July in year following, and save in Drogheda District, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and save Bisc, which is between the 10th February and 1st July in each year.

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APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
9. Galway.	Hags Head to Sea Point at Boundary between Townlands of Kersmannagark South and Bannaghbeen South, S.E. of Castle Coast Guard Station.	Between 10th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 10th February.	Same as Tidal.
10. Connemara.	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Kersmannagark South, and Bannaghbeen South, S.E. of Castle Coast Guard Station, to Slyn Head.	Between 10th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
10. Ballinakill.	Slyn Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 10th February, save in Louisaugh and Carronawilly Rivers and Estuaries. For Louisaugh and Carronawilly Rivers and Estuaries, between 10th of September and 1st July.	Same as Tidal.
10. Bangor.	Pigeon Point to Bannagh Head.	Between 31st August and 10th February, save in Newport and Glenties, Bannaghbeen and Owenduff Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 10th March; Glenties River and Estuary, 10th September and 1st May; Bannaghbeen and Owenduff Rivers and Estuaries, 31st August and 10th February.	Same as Tidal.
11. Ballina.	Between Connemara.	Between 10th August and 10th March, save Palmetstown and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.	Between 31st July and 1st Feb., save Palmetstown and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo.	Connemara to Mullaghmore.	Between 10th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 10th July and 1st January, and save in the Ballinacree River and its Estuary, which is between 10th September and 4th March, following.	Between 10th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is between 31st July and 10th January, and save in Ballinacree River, which is between 10th September and 4th March following.
13. Ballyshannon.	Mullaghmore to Rossa.	Between 10th August and 1st March, save River Eskay and Tributaries, and Estuary, which is between 10th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal, save Bannaghbeen, which is between 31st July and 1st February.

No. 19—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned not inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
91	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Spiddie and Gremlin, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Oughtreard and Tributaries, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 23rd Oct., 1875. 23rd Aug., 1878. 12th July, 1878. 27th Jan., 1887	91. Coesh, Spiddie, Gremlin, Oughtreard, &c.
92	do.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Dooshulla, Cashla, Ballisodare, Serooh, and Inver, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	16th Dec., 1871. 17th Sept., 1877. 26th Aug., 1878.	92. Cashla, Dooshulla, Inver, Serooh, Ballisodare, Oowla, &c.
100	do.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carronsky River—between 31st Oct. and 1st July, and save Louisburgh River and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st June.	1st June, 1873. 29th Dec., 1886.	100. Erris, Carrons, Louisburgh, Carronsky.
108	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st May, save in Owenmore and Mashlin, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and save in Berrishole, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Owenduff and Glenageary, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; and save Owenduff or Ballycroy, and Ballycroy and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June, 1873. 7th Oct., 1875. 8th Dec., 1878. Do.	108. Newport, Owenmore, Berrishole, Owenduff, Glenageary, Ballycroy.
11	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save Gloneagmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries which is (in tidal) between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., (upper) between 31st Oct. and 1st June; and save Keshy River and Tributaries, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	19th Dec., 1870. 10th July, 1877. 25th Jan., 1881.	11. Moy, Keshy, Gloneagmore.
12	do.	15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., and in Grange River between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save also in the tidal parts of the Sligo or Gheraghy River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.	24th April, 1871. 27th Sept., 1877. 20th Jan., 1886. 11th Oct., 1887. 8th June, 1892.	12. Sligo, Ballisodare, Drumcliffe.
13	do.	Between 9th October and 1st March, save Dunduff, Dundown, and Erne Rivers and Tributaries; Bannock River, 30th September and 1st February; Bannock, 30th September and 1st February, and Erne River, 30th September and 1st March.	24th Nov., 1871. 26th June, 1875. 3rd Dec., 1884. 31st Oct., 1891.	13. Olen, Inver, R-ke, Bannock, Dundown, Erne.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
14. Lottickewy.	Reasen to Malin Head.	Between 15th August and 4th February. For Tidal, save Cross or Bannagh, and Owenena Rivers, Trillicks Bay, and Owenena and Owenstocker Rivers. For Cross or Bannagh River, between 14th September and 15th April. For Owenena, between 20th September and 1st April. For Trillicks Bay, between 30th September and 1st July. For Owenena and Owenstocker Rivers, between 21st August and 1st June.	Cross or Bannagh River, Lottickewy and Owenstocker Rivers, same as Tidal for these Rivers Owenena and Owenstocker Rivers, between 15th Aug. and 1st June. Remainder of District, same one mile above the tideway in each river, between 15th August and 1st March. One mile above the tideway within each river, between 15th August and 4th February.
15. Leedanderry.	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 21st August and 15th April.	Same as Tidal.
16. Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	Between 10th August and 4th February.	Between 10th August and 1st March.
16. Ballycastle.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	Between 19th September and 17th March following.	Same as Tidal.
17. Dumbalk.	Donaghadee to Clough Head.	Between Ballaghan Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 10th September and 1st April. Between Clough Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Anagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 10th August and 17th February. From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Anagassan to Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May following.	Between Ballaghan Point, in County Louth, and Donaghadee, in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 10th September and 1st April. Between Clough Head and the Southern Boundary of the mouth of the River Anagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 10th August and 1st April. From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Anagassan to Ballaghan Point, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May. In the Anagassan, Glenties, and Donaghadee, 10th August and 17th February.
17. Donaghadee.	Clough Head to Skeer Head.	Between 4th August and 15th February.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—Close Season for Poken Fishing by Trawl and Draft Nets in

No. 19—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned not inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
14	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Crann or Duncraze, between 31st October and 1st March, and Owers and Owerstock Rivers, between 30th September and 1st April.	2nd Sept., 1857. 29th Feb., 1874. 25th Nov., 1874. 31st March, 1876. 2nd Aug., 1884. 30th Aug., 1885.	16. Liscann, Owerstock, Owerstock, Ban-croze.
15	do.	Between 15th October and 1st April, save in the Culluff, which is between 15th October and 1st March.	27th Jan., 1865. 19th July, 1871. 25th Dec., 1880. 18th April, 1890.	15. Fajle, Ros.
16	do.	Between 30th September and 1st March, save Rivers Water and Blackwater, between 31st October and 1st March.	15th Dec., 1854. 31st Mar., 1871. 2nd Aug., 1875. 18th Jan., 1879. 12th Sept., 1894.	18. Baza.
18	do.	Between 31st October and 1st February, save in the Bush River, which is between 30th September and 1st February.	23rd July, 1850. 1st Sept., 1855.	16. Ballinacraig, Glen-arm, Bush, Glendun.
17	do.	In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March. In any Tidal Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan River, between 19th August and 15th Feb. In any Tidal Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In any Tidal Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March.	30th Oct., 1840. 12th Dec., 1854. 18th Nov., 1891.	17. Fane, Annagassan, Glyde, Dec.
17	do.	Between 15th September and 15th February.	1st Oct., 1863. 6th Dec., 1892.	17. Bayne.

Lough Neagh between 1st November and 31st January, both days inclusive.

Continuance granted up to three of nine Equitable Work Rights by taking the Subject or Transferee (changed by Equitable)

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 21.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1895.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole, . . .	Adrigole Bridge,	14th June, 1871.
Annagh, Clara, . .	Bealaclogga Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Annagh.	27th November, 1878.
Abnagoragh, Clara, .	The barrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Cloghmumrugh and Cloonagarran.	27th November, 1878.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge.	19th January, 1865.
Bann,	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cuts.	12th November, 1875.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for Navigation purposes, near St. Malin's, in county Carlow.	16th March, 1864.
Blackwater,	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballymelligan Glebe and Ballyen west.	15th March, 1879.
Boyna,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge.	8th April, 1862.
Bray,	Bray Bridge,	25th August, 1892.
Bride,	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Broadmeadow Water and Ward, or Swords River.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lessin Hall, Great.	5th August, 1884.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	18th January, 1866.
Carrigboy, Co. Cork, .	Carrigboy Bridge,	19th June, 1871.
Castledown or Dundink.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	18th August, 1851.
Dee,	Willstown Weir,	25th May, 1872.
Deel or Askeaton, . .	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Eske,	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge, .	17th July, 1868.
Fane,	The Railway Bridge across said River, .	10th May, 1871.
Fanghan,	The Boundary between the townlands of Marydown and Carrakeel.	16th June, 1886.
Foyle,	The Road leading through Killycorm from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killycorm Road across River.	4th October, 1876.
Fergus,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis.	9th April, 1884.
Finisk, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across River at townland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bewley.	16th March, 1879.
Finn, Co. Donegal, . .	The boundary between the townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick.	16th June, 1880.
Guley, or Geale, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gerah-Gloss between the townlands of Gortacrossmo and Beennasclane.	4th October, 1875.

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1895—continued.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Glenagriffe, . . .	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenishlane, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across River known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin.	15th March, 1872.
Glydo,	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Golish, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across River from a point on townland of Dromore, at the road leading to Villersdown, to a point on the townland of Cocksheat.	15th March, 1872.
Greengagh, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north-westerly direction across River at the townland boundary between the townlands of Rahoon and Ballyheony.	15th March, 1872.
Inch, Co. Wexford, .	Ahore Bridge,	8th November, 1863.
Lane,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Oak Pool.	26th July, 1863.
Lee,	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Licky, Co. Waterford.	The Bridge across River known as the Ballyheony Bridge.	15th March, 1872.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam on said River known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Maigue,	The Bridge across River immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne.	12th August, 1864.
Maline, Co. Kerry, .	A straight line drawn across River at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Cocksheave and Ballymannane.	26th July, 1863.
Menagh or Dunnamark.	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill.	10th June, 1871.
Mourne,	Mourne Bridge,	16th June, 1863.
Moy,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballina.	26th July, 1863.
Nore,	The Inniskilbeg Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owvane, or Ballylickoy.	The Ballylickoy Bridge on the High Road.	16th June, 1871.
Shannon,	The Weir or Dam known as the Oorbally Mill Weir.	9th April, 1864.
Shinnis,	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle, . . .	23rd August, 1866.
Slaney,	Bondscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1863.
Sligo or Garrogha, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	11th February, 1871.
Snave or Coomhole, .	Snave Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Suir,	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir.	16th March, 1864.
Tahilla, Co. Kerry, .	The mouth of River as defined 31st November, 1872, by a straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across said River from a point on townland of Tahilla to a point on townland of Derreenanacklagh.	5th February, 1872.
Tourig, Cos. Cork and Waterford.	The Bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge.	15th March, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 22.

RIVERS, the Mouths of which were defined in 1895.

District.	Name of River.	Place defined.
Bantry, . . .	Coomhela or Snave.	A straight line drawn across the River at the Downstream side of the Bridge at Snave from the point at high water mark of equinoctial spring tides on the western side of the said Snave Bridge, marked O upon the Map or Plan of the premises annexed thereto (in the townland of Snave, in the Parish of Kilmocomege, Barony of Bantry, and County of Cork), to the point at high water mark of equinoctial spring tides on the eastern side of said Snave Bridge, marked P upon the said Map or Plan (in the townland of Duonduff West, in the aforesaid Parish, Barony, and County), which said straight line is marked M upon the said Map or Plan.
Do.	Owysne or Ballylicky.	A straight line drawn due east across the River on the Downstream side of the Bridge at Ballylicky from the point at high water mark of equinoctial spring tides on the southern point of the townland of Barmagarragh, marked O on the said Map or Plan (and situate in the Parish of Kilmocomege, Barony of Bantry, and County of Cork), to high water mark of equinoctial spring tides on the opposite bank, at the point marked P on the said Map or Plan (and situate in the townland of Ballylicky, in the aforesaid Parish, Barony, and County), which said straight line is marked M upon the said Map or Plan.
Killarney, . . .	Anascant or Owenascant.	A straight line, marked M on the Map or Plan annexed thereto, drawn across said River in a direction east-north-east from a point at high water mark of equinoctial spring tides on the western side of said River directly opposite Bunanear Cottage, in the townland of Garteen, to a point at high water mark of equinoctial spring tides on the eastern side of said River in the townland of Ardriane, which line, if prolonged, would touch the angle of the road leading from Dingle and Anascant to Castlemaine, and the points of which line are respectively marked O (on the townland of Garteen) and P (on the townland of Ardriane) upon the said Map or Plan, all in the County of Kerry.

APPENDIX

RETURNS, OF FISH CARRIED BY

Returns of Fish conveyed over the

GREAT SOUTHERN AND

(Fresh Fish carried by

Salmon, 704 Tons;

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Buxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.
Dublin, . . .	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	.
Ekerris, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.
Halbriggan, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda, . . .		393	12	15	.	16	17	.	3	6	.
Benaparc, . . .		77	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Navan, . . .		18	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kells, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Druleer, . . .		10	.	10	.	.	.	.	1	10	.
Castlebellingham, . . .		164	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk, . . .		52	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newry, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warrenpoint, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	15	.
Poyntspass, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Portadown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	13	.
Lurgan, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	10	.
Moirs, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Ballinderry, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.
Glensavy,	27	14	.	
Crumlin,	15	4	.	
Aldergrove,	1	.	.	15	10	.	
Belfast,	7	6	.	
Belturbet,	1	1	.	
Annaghmore,	3	13	.	

No 23.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

following Railways during 1895.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains).

Fish other than Salmon, 2,723 Tons.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.			Other Shell Fish.			
	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	2,042	156	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	207	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.
4	.	.	17	.	30	3	18	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	20	9	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.	100	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.
Trew and Moy, . . .	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Stewartstown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Cookstown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.
Castleblanoy, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Cootehill, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
Lisbellaw, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
Enniskillen, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.
Sion Mills, . . .		46	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane, . . .		252	22	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portball, . . .		29	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Johnston, . . .		11	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . .		13	1	12	.	1	11	.	.	.	.
Irvinestown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.
Kesh, . . .		109	1	10	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Pettigo, . . .		149	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castledowry, . . .	22	.	9	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
Belack, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	4	.	
Ballyshannon, . . .	841	84	15	.	1	18	.	2	5	.	
Bundoran, . . .	135	10	18	.	.	.	.	32	10	.	
Total, . . .		2,321	154	17	.	20	9	.	265	15	.

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carlingford, . . .	Irish Stations, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenacastle, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.

The weight includes that of the packages,

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.			Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.
.
.	.	.	.	28	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	17	.	192	8	7	.	.	.	.	771	79	.	.
.	.	.	.	11	1	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.	23	1	16	.	.	.	.	21	9	3	.
69	6	2	.	87	10	6	.	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
63	6	19	.	3,573	402	9	.	228	10	15	.	30	9	.	801	82	8	.

GREENORE RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	8	16	.
	1	17	.	.	.	1	.	1,671	98	12	.
	*41	1	.	.	.	.	.	191	11	10	.
	49	18	.	.	.	1	.	1,862	115	18	.

* (Trawl Fish).

BELFAST AND NORTHERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Buckels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Belfast,	Manchester, &c.,	22	2	10	.	.
Carrick,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Antrim,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Toome,	do.,	259	12	16	2	.
Kilrea,	London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Moneymore,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Cockstown,	Birmingham,	21	.	8	2	11
Ballymoe,	Manchester,	221	39	18	2	13
Coleraine,	Exton,	222	31	4	.	.
Portstewart,	Manchester,	161	0	17	.	.
Portrush,	Liverpool,	491	55	14	1	.
Magilligan,	do.,	303	19	.	.	.
Bellarena,	do.,	79	4	9	2	.
Lfnavady,	London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Derry,	Manchester,	1,302	122	6	.	.
Several Stations,	London,	314	11	13	1	21
	Total,	3,695	309	17	3	29

The tonnage shown above includes weight of boxes and ice.

BELFAST AND COUNTY

From what Stations.	To	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Newtownards,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	13	12	1
Donsghadee,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	21	3	.
Downpatrick,	do.,	2	19	2	26	1	4	2
Do.,	Ballynahinch, . . . .	.	2	1	.	.	2	2
Do.,	Dundrum, . . . .	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Dundrum,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	167	14	.
Killough,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	37	2	.
Ardglass,	do.,	153	8	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballynahinch,	1	16	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Downpatrick,	8	16	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Holywood,	1	5	2	.	.	.	.
Holywood,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	7	6	5
Bangor,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	26	14	1
	Total,	178	6	1	26	274	48	1

Weight includes

COUNTIES RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				* Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.			Shell Fish (Exclusive of Lobsters and Oysters).				
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	28	8	.	.	.	.	.	1,504	94	18	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	33	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	133	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	309	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	30	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	9	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	18	3	1	.	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	23	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	80	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	17	8	.	23	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	.	.	.	.	51	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	193	17	5	1
	.	.	.	.	55	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	12	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	85	13	2	.	756	6	1	1,504	94	18	.	193	17	5	1

Pollen and Eels Included.

DOWN RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).			
Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	84	12	2	2	.	.	.	.
.	158	5	5	2	25	2	14	.
.	1	.	.	12	.	.	.	.
.
.	7	.	7	1	453	31	14	.
265	18	9	.	80	5	.	.	63	4	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3,782	236	3	.	33	4	.	1	155	24	13	2
.	.	.	.	42	2	12	2	73	4	11	1	35	8	6	0
.
.
.
265	18	9	.	3,824	243	15	2	404	21	7	.	675	65	7	2

that of boxes, &c.

BALLYCASTLE

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes. Basket do.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballycastle, . . .	Ballymoney, . . .	604	40	8	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymoney, . . .	Ballycastle, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
		604	40	8	.	.

The above Weight includes

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes. Basket do.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Buncrana, . . .	Derry, . . .	164	4	2	2	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	8	.	8	1	23
Do., . . .	Lisburn, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Rathmullen, . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	125	13	3	1	11
Do., . . .	Armagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Strabane, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	7	.	9	2	18
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Glasgow, . . .	10	.	10	2	14
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	7	.	14	2	14
Ramelton, . . .	London, . . .	42	4	12	.	.
Tolam, . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Inch Road, . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenney, . . .	do., . . .	3	.	1	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	32	3	8	2	23
Do., . . .	London, . . .	30	2	17	3	18
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	1	.	1	.	20
Carrowen, . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	429	30	10	3	30

RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	208	15	4	.
	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	10	.
		4	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	14	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	23	6	.	15	1	4	1	7	.	7	.	233	16	14	.

that of boxes and ice.

AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Lobsters.				
Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	10	15	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	14	1
.	.	.	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
.	1	3	.	.	.	.	24	1	2	3
.	1	.	1	.
.	1	.	1	2
.	1	.	2	.
.	24	1	3	2
.
.
.	.	.	.	13	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	3	.
.	2	.	2	2
.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	48	10	.	.	.	.	.	66	3	11	.

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout				
		Boxes, bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Clady, . . .	Dublin, . . .	*28	1	4	1	3
Stranorlar, . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	3	.	9	2	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	3	.	1	1	.
Do., . . .	Londonderry, . . .	5	.	4	3	.
Do., . . .	Strabane, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total, . . .	11	.	8	2	.
Donegal, . . .	Belfast, . . .	40	.	14	.	.
Do., . . .	Armagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Derry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	3	.	2	.	.
Do., . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Omagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Strabane, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total, . . .	43	.	16	.	.
Mountcharles, . . .	Dublin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Inver, . . .	Dublin, . . .	1	.	1	.	.
Do., . . .	Armagh, . . .	1	.	1	.	.
Do., . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Derry, . . .	62	4	1	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	4	.	5	2	.
Do., . . .	Dungannon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Omagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Lisnaskea, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	1	.	1	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Strabane, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Stranorlar, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total, . . .	69	4	9	2	.
Port, . . .	Dublin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Armagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

Net weight of fish.

† Weight includes packages and ice.

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.s.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Port—continued,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	8	.	9	1	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	1	.	2	2	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	2	.	7	3	.
	Total,	5	.	19	2	.
Dunkinesy,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	66	3	2	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	3	.	3	1	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	10	.	12	.	.
Do.,	Eambsay,	2	.	2	1	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh,	2	.	2	.	.
Do.,	Irvinestown,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisnakeen,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	23	1	8	3	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	6	.	11	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	14	.	16	1	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	104	6	6	2	.
Do.,	Leicester,	21	1	13	3	.
Do.,	Manchester,	78	6	10	.	.
Do.,	Strabane for London,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	3	.	3	2	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	322	20	11	1	.
Killybegs,	Birmingham,	46	2	15	3	.
Do.,	Bradford,	180	6	6	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Halifax,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	225	15	9	2	.
Do.,	London,	80	6	16	3	.
Do.,	Manchester,	77	4	16	2	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	8	.	9	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	8	.	10	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	32	1	17	1	.
Do.,	Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castleblayney,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	18	.	13	5	.
Do.,	Donaghmore,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	3	.	7	2	.

Weight includes packages and ice.

RAILWAY—continued.

	Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).					
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	32	4	2	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	4	14	2	1	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	Bags.	.	.	.
	21	16	.	10	.	16	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	30	3	.	78	7	.	.	10	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	4	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	72	3	12	.	.	.	.	.
	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
	1	3	2	4	.	8	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.

	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260	28	10	1
	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	8	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	34	6	1	63	8	6	.	122	6	3	.	260	28	10	1
	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	9	1	.	.	.	.
	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	18	2	1	.	2	1	10	.	10	3	.	.	.	.
	.	1	2	14	1	10	3	29	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
	10	9	1	.	.	.	.	68	2	2	1	.	.	.	.

	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	61	6	3	10	2	10	3	13	1	2	3	.	.	.	.
	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	17	17	2	79	8	13	2	34	1	2	3	.	.	.	.

DONEGAL

From what Stations	To.	Salmon and Trout				
		Boxes, Basket, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killybegs—continued.	Dungannon.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Enniskillen.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Lurgan.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Monaghan.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Omagh.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Strabane.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Stranorlar.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Donegal.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Inver.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Dunkineely.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	672	40	1	.	.
Fintown.	Ballybofey.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Cloghan.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Strabane.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Belfast.	1	.	.	2	.
Do.	Dublin.	15	.	13	2	.
Do.	Fintona.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Omagh.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Derry.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	2	.	2	.	.
Do.	London.	22	1	10	.	.
	Total.	40	2	6	.	.
Glenties.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	263	28	8	2	.
Do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Dublin.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	263	28	8	2	.

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Clady.	All Stations.	28	1	4	1	3
Stranorlar.	do.	11	.	8	2	.
Donegal.	do.	43	.	16	.	.
Mountcharles.	do.	.	.	.	.	.
Inver.	do.	69	4	0	2	.
Port.	do.	8	.	19	2	.
Dunkineely.	do.	322	20	11	1	.
Killybegs.	do.	672	40	1	.	.
Fintown.	do.	40	2	6	.	.
Glenties.	do.	263	28	8	2	.
	Grand Total.	1,654	99	4	2	3

Weights include that

RAILWAY—continued.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.				Lobsters.			Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	13	1	.	.	.	.	19	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	18	1	7	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	9	.	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	2	21	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	.	7	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
113	2	3	150	14	10	2	199	6	11	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	123	8	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	93	9	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	42	8	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	507	43	17	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	6	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	.	15	2	103	3	2	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	385	35	2	.	91	3	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	21	2	1	.	35	1	9	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	1,194	110	3	.	230	7	10	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	3	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	3	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	1	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	12	10	.	.	.	.	.

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

.
.	5	.	4	.	3	1	51	1	17	.	.	.	.	.
13	3	3	18	1	14	.	1	.	1	.	1,088	106	19	1
1	19	2	5	.	8	.	22	.	12	3	.	.	.	.
8	10	.	115	9	8	2	4	.	4	.	41	4	2	.
32	4	2	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
94	0	1	93	8	6	.	122	0	3	.	265	28	10	1
113	2	3	150	14	10	2	169	6	11	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1,194	110	3	.	230	7	10	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	12	10	.	.	.	.	.
253	10	3	1,580	144	14	3	833	30	2	3	1,393	139	17	2

of packages and ice.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January.	Dingle.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Sheffield.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Leicester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
February.	Dingle.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Killarney.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Kanturk.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Bradford.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Leeds.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
March.	Dingle.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Killarney.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Kanturk.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Rathmore.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
April.	Dingle.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Camden.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Castlemaine.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Mallow.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Killarney.	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
	33	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	18	1	.	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	16	.	.	.	.	.
	8	7	.	.	.	.	.
	20	9	.	.	.	.	.
	6	6	.	.	.	.	.
	15	.	.	.	.	.
	13	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
	34	16	2	.	4	14	.	.	37	13	.	.	.	.	.
	16	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	233	11	16	.	.	.	.	.
	83	1	13	.	.	.	.	.
	136	11	10	.	.	.	.	.
	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	18	10	2	.	4	4	3	605	25	5	.	.	.	.	.
	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	27	1	7	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	8	.	7	2	.	.	.	.
	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	19	4	3	14	4	17	3	42	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
	17	17	3	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	203	10	3	.	.	.	.	.
	107	5	7	.	.	.	.	.
	57	2	17	.	.	.	.	.
	204	16	4	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Owt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
April,	Dingle—con.	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Dingle,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester Ex.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	North Wall,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	Dingle,	Annascaul,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Mallow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	1	.	.	1	3	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	1	.	.	1	3	.
July,	Dingle,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	18	.	.	18	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Birmingham,	9	.	.	9	3	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	27	.	1	7	3	.
August,	Dingle,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Abbeyfeale,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Mallow,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	7	.	.	.	.	.
17	18	1	16	2	4	.	690	33	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	11	1	.	.	.	.	32	1	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	739	36	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	161	8	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	4	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	1	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
19	11	2	.	1	13	2	1,108	55	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	170	8	10	.	.	.	.	.
17	12	.	.	.	.	.	38	1	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	12	2	.	2	1	3	268	10	8	.	.	.	.	.
11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	.	.	.	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	1	1	.	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	12	3	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	13	2	.	1	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Basketed.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
September,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Charleville, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Killarney, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Lispolo, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October, .	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Killarney, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Kilbeggan, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Abbeyfeale, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Dingle, . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Manchester, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	London, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Birmingham, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Castlegregory, . .	Bigate, London, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Castlegregory, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April, .	Castlegregory, . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
12	9	2	.	.	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	9	2	.	6	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	11	2	.	.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.
15	12	1	.	8	10	3	51	2	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	6	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	2	.	.	.	.
10	6	.	.	4	13	.	65	3	3	2	.	.	.	.
11	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
11	6	1	.	1	13	2	.	4	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	.	.	.	.	.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Station.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
May,	Castlegregory,	Kingsbridge,	7	.	.	5	3	14
Do.,	do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	7	.	.	5	3	14
July,	Castlegregory,	Kingsbridge,	5	.	.	6	1	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	5	.	.	6	1	.
August,	Castlegregory,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Castlegregory,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Castlegregory,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout)			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Clifden,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	3	.	8	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	3	.	8	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.

Weight includes that

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.
	3 3 3 3	.	.	.	3 3 3 3	.	.	.
	12	1	12	.	.	.	.	.
	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	39	1	19	.
	25	1	7	.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.			Lobsters.			Oysters.			Other Shell Fish.		
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.
.	260	6	13	.	.	623	66	.
.	13	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	11	7	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	102	3	13	12	44	9	14	.
.	265	11	9	12	44	9	14	2
.

of packages, &c.

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Recess, .	Dublin, .	53	3	8	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Wickinstown, .	12	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Navan, .	12	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	58	1	17	1	15	.	.	.	.	6	1	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Beeson, .	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Chelmsford, .	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Hartford and Green-back, .	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	120	5	6	3	3	.	.	.	.	6	1	.
Ballinashinch, .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.
Do., .	Sheffield, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Galway, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	7	3	.
Oughterard, .	Dublin, .	32	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	35	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.
Do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
	Total, .	67	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	.
Ross, .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.
Moyculien, .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
	Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.
Galway, .	Dublin, .	9,356	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	.	.
Do., .	Monte, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	.
Do., .	Athlone, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Do., .	Ballinasloe, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15	.
Do., .	Athlery, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Do., .	Roscommon, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	.
Do., .	Loughrea, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	.

Weight includes that

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Galway (con.),	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.
Do.,	Bradford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	12	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Do.,	London,	129	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	18	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Do.,	Nottingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Halifax,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	9497	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	476	12	.
Ormsmore,	Dublin,	25	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clifton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Grimsby Docks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	25	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	Dublin,	24	.	15	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	230	2	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	10	1	2
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	Total,	254	2	15	2	10	.	.	.	.	10	10	1
Mullingar,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Do.,	Hill of Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do.,	Killuran,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Edgeworthstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Flont,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3
Boyle,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	.

Weight includes that

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive Mackerel and Herrings.)			
		Bags, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Ballysodare, .	Dublin,	9	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Carbury,	8	.	.	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Monte,	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Mullingar, . . .	30	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Longford, . . .	21	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Carriek,	14	.	3	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Boyle,	30	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballymote, . . .	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Edgeworthstown, .	2	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Float,	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballinamora, . .	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London,	12	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, . . .	41	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, . . .	64	7	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	238	13	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	Dublin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	19	.	.
Do., .	Killbuck, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
Do., .	Mullingar, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	18	.	.
Do., .	Monte, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Athlone, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballinasloe, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Edgeworthstown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.
Do., .	Longford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	16	.	.
Do., .	Carriek, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	.
Do., .	Boyle, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
Do., .	Ballymote, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
Do., .	Float, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Arva Road, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.
Do., .	Ballywillan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Do., .	Clara, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Balla, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Trim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballinamora, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	.	.
Do., .	Balfurbet, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Do., .	Mohill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kells, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Oldcastle, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Parsonstown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London,	7	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester,	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.

Weight includes that of packages, &c., except Ballysodare, where

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)		
		Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Sligo (continued).	Liverpool, . . .	247	18	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	17	.
Do.	Chester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Leeds, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Nottingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Southport, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	247	18	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	17	.
Killala, . . .	Dublin, . . .	20	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Do.	Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do.	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	20	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Ballina, . . .	Dublin, . . .	1,623	9	19	2	.	6	17	1	.	61	13	3
Do.	Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
Do.	Castlerea, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3
Do.	Ballyhanna, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Claremorris, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Balla, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Castlebar, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Westport, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Newport, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Mallacraney, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Achill, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ballyvary, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Foxford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3
Do.	Ballinrobe, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Tram, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London, . . .	322	30	1	3	.	7	13	1	.	1	4	.
Do.	Liverpool, . . .	1,493	91	11	.	.	21	6	2	.	14	3	.
Do.	Manchester, . . .	58	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	3,506	134	1	1	.	35	17	.	.	80	6	2
Foxford, . . .	Dublin, . . .	66	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester, . . .	42	2	18	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool, . . .	81	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	179	10	17	3	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.

Weight includes that

WESTERN RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	2	.	10	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3,332	319	3	.	245	8	2	.	24	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	96	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	98	8	12	3
.	96	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	98	8	12	3
.	.	.	.	31	4	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	19	9	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	83	6	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	90	13	14
.	.	.	.	119	14	13
.	.	.	.	23	2	19	3
.	.	.	.	72	10	15
.	.	.	.	18	2	1
.	.	.	.	9	1	7
.	.	.	.	6	.	17
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	7	.	13
.	.	.	.	5	1	6
.	.	.	.	61	7	6	2
.	.	.	.	14	1	19	3
.
.
.
.	.	.	.	617	75	10	3
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.
.

of packages, &c.

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Achill.	Dublin.	2	.	2	1	.	14	.	24	.	.	.	.
Do.	Westport.	101	10	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Castlebar.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	10	.	15	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	117	11	6	1	16	15	2	24	.	.	.	.
Mullarany.	Dublin.	64	.	17	3	12	.	.	.	.	2	2	1
Do.	Westport.	69	2	8	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ballinlough.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	24	.	.	.	.
Do.	Castlebar.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.
Do.	Manilla.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Do.	Liverpool.	22	1	5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	155	4	11	1	18	.	1	24	2	12	2	.
Newport.	Dublin.	15	.	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Delfast.	78	2	11	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London.	33	1	11	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	126	4	4	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport.	Dublin.	16	1	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London.	31	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	60	6	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	124	12	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport Quay.	Dublin.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Roscommon.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ballyhaunis.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Clarusmorris.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Balla.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ballina.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
Do.	Castlebar.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Newport.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	London.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	238	17	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	155	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	467	32	17	2	7	.	.	.	.	10	.	.

Weight includes that of packages, &c., except Achill

WESTERN RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes. Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes. Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes. Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.	29	1	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	6	6	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	661	66	5	.
.	.	.	.	8	.	13	12	30	1	3	12	.	.	.	.	719	72	11	.
.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
.
.	434	43	10	.
.	431	43	10	.
217	18	18	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	610	61	.	.
.	100	5	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	17	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
217	18	18	.	.	.	.	.	290	7	17	1	.	.	.	.	610	61	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	16	2	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	27	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	376	36	6	3
.	7	.	14	.
.	.	.	.	54	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	383	37	.	3

where the net weight is shown for Shell Fish only.

MIDLAND GREAT

SUMMARY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Bboxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Clifden,	Dublin, London, &c.,	3	.	8	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
Recess,	do.,	120	5	6	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Ballynahinch,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	7	3
Oughterard,	do.,	67	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	.
Rees,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Moycullen,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
Galway,	do.,	9,807	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	476	12	.
Oranmore,	do.,	26	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	do.,	264	2	15	2	10	.	.	.	.	10	10	1
Mullingar,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3
Boyle,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	.
Sligo,	do.,	257	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	15	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	238	13	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killala,	do.,	20	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Ballina,	do.,	3,596	134	1	1	.	35	17	.	.	80	6	2
Foxford,	do.,	179	10	17	3	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
Achill,	do.,	117	11	6	1	16	.	15	2	24	.	.	.
Mullaranny,	do.,	155	4	11	1	18	.	.	1	24	2	12	2
Newport,	do.,	126	4	4	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport,	do.,	124	12	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport Quay,	do.,	607	32	17	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
	Total,	15,186	263	12	3	18	29	.	2	20	622	17	1

Weight includes that of packages, &c., except in cases of

SLIGO, LEITRIM, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Bboxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
*Sligo,	Ballybay, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballymena, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Victoria Bridge, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fintona, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newbliss, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

WESTERN RAILWAY—continued.

OF TOTALS.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.
.	388	11	9	9	45	3	14	3	623	66	9	.
.	231	6	1	8	10	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
.	52	.	16	1	125	7	16	3	68	6	17	.
.	15	.	6	.	40	3	7	.	.	.	.	.
.
5,634	233	4	.	70	4	.	.	331	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	953	68	13	.	373	28	4	.	758	74	.	.
.
.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3,332	319	3	.	245	8	2	.	24	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	37	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	93	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	93	8	12	3
.	.	.	.	517	72	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	2	.	30	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	719	72	11	.
.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
.	434	43	10	.
217	18	13	.	.	.	.	.	259	7	17	1	.	.	.	.	610	61	.	.
.	.	.	.	54	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283	37	.	3
5,881	309	2	.	3,951	403	1	1	2,735	109	18	.	617	44	19	1	3,093	370	.	2

Ballysodare and Achill (see notes on pages 260 and 261.)

NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt's.	Qrs.	
.	16	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	137	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	150	20	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	23	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.

Appendix to the Report of the

SLIGO, LEITRIM, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sligo,	Monaghan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castleblayney, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Larne, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Portadown, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Pettigo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kells, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dundalk, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newtownstewart, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisnaskea, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carrickmacross, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cootagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool (Lime-street),	3	.	.	6	.	.
Do.,	Londonderry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
†Sallysodane,	London,	7	.	.	13	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	14	.	1	9	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	22	.	2	3	2	.
Do.,	Omagh,	5	.	.	3	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	11	.	1	3	.	.
	Total,	60	.	5	17	2	.

* The above weights include weight of boxes and

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Harcourt-street,	} Particulars not given. {	.	.	.	.	.
Bray,		100	7	.	.	.
Wicklow,		20	.	16	1	.
Shillelagh, . . . .		.	.	.	.	.
Arklow, . . . .		.	.	.	.	.
Ferns,		69	.	15	.	.
Enniscorthy,		54	1	5	1	4
Edermine Ferry,		86	2	4	1	10
Maonins Junction,		535	17	15	.	.
New Ross,		555	34	10	1	.
Killarney,	}	172	9	9	.	7
Wexford,		739	55	4	3	10
	Total,	2,361	129	.	.	3

NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	90	10	1
.	18	1	17
.	1	.	1
.	9	1
.	3	.	4	2
.	1	.	2
.	10	.	19
.	2	.	2
.	2	.	5
.	31	3	4
.	13	1	3	2
.	1	.	2	2
.	4	.	10
.	20	1	19
.	114	13	18
.	7	7	.	3	.
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contents.

† The weight includes the packages and ice.

WEXFORD RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	7	1	.	1,783	176	13	1	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	2	.	.	60	3	3	.	6	.	10	.
6	19	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	99	8	12	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	3	2	95	6	12	2	473	25	12	3
.
.
.
.
.	272	12	17	.	16	.	16	.
.
.
11	19	1	14	14	4	2	2,309	207	4	2	495	36	16	3

CORK, BANDON, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Ballincen,	*Cork,	60	.	7	3	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Clonskilly, . .	9	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Bandon,	1	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltimore,	*Cork, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Skibbereen, . .	16	.	16	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Newport, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Sheffield, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Kilkenny, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	5	12	.	.	1	3	.
Do., .	*Wigan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Leeds, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Miford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Birmingham, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bandon, .	*Cork,	{ 104 and 150 boxes.	5	4	.	25	.	.	.	.	11	7	2
Bantry, .	†Cork,	109	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	8	.
Do., .	†Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	.
Do., .	†English Stations, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	†English Ports, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonskilly,	†Cork,	6	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	17	.
Do., .	†Bandon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
Desert, .	*Cork,	4	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Ballinabragg, . .	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Clonskilly, . . .	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	*Bandon,	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway,	†Cork,	{ 15 and 40 Salmon	.	8	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	†Ballincen, . . .	1 Salmon	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durrus Head,	†Cork, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinsale, .	†do.,	178	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	348	13	.
Do., .	†Bandon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	14	.
Skibbereen,	†Cork,	58	3	4	2	7	.	.	.	.	95	5	.
Upton, .	†do.,	174	5	10	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	{ 738 and 191 boxes.	31	14	3	16	8	5	.	.	622	10	2

* The weight is the net

† The weight includes the

‡ 2,036 boxes and

1,587 boxes and

§ The weight includes the weight

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes. Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes. Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes. Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.
.
30	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	1	9	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
60	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
256	12	16	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
301	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
353	17	15	.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
125	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
69	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3,381	166	11	.	11	.	11	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
12	.	13	.	223	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
109	5	9	.	125	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
283	14	6	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	2	3	.	30	1	7	.	28	1	2	.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
0,638	321	5	.	92,792	143	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	12	3	1
2,741	159	18	.	616	40	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
17,731	938	4	.	3,780	207	.	.	60	2	5	.	30	1	7	.	92	13	5	1

weight of the fish.

weight of packages and ice.

7,355 baskets.

1,195 baskets.

of the packages, but not of the ice.

CORK, BLACKROCK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Baskets, Boxes, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ringaskiddy, . . .	Cork for London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Corrahenny, . . .	Cork, . . .	47	.	8	2	.
Crosshaven, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Aghada, . . .	Cork for Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Cork, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	47	.	8	2	.

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Bags, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Limerick, .	Liverpool, G.W., .	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, G.W., .	6	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Euston, London, .	555	69	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Do., .	Paddington, London, .	493	45	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.
Do., .	Liverpool, L. & N.W., .	38	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, do., .	110	10	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, Dublin, .	50	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glennel, .	Waterford, .	315	6	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Paddington, London, .	15	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilshelman, .	Waterford, .	237	2	17	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Glennel, .	1	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Fothard, .	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilkenny, .	1	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carriek-on-Suir, .	Waterford, .	310	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fiddown, .	do., .	107	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, .	Glennel, .	60	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Caher, .	120	.	17	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Bansha, .	24	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Tipperary, .	135	2	15	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	192	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	14	2
Do., .	Adara, .	60	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Tuam, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, Dublin, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballingrane, .	do., do., .	5	.	2	1	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Askeaton, .	do., do., .	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

PASSAGE RAILWAY.

	Herrings.				Shrimps.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Lobsters).			
	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1	120	13	13	2
2	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	12	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	92	9	13	2	6	.	10	.
6
7	168	.	6	2	92	9	18	2	125	14	8	2

AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Askeaton,	Broadstone, Dublin,	40	.	18	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castlereagh,	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington, London,	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	5
Foynea,	Paddington,	614	56	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	11	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	12	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sixmiltobridge,	do., Paddington,	3	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	Paddington, London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	2
Crusheen,	Do., do.,	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tubber,	Athensry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	14	.	.	.	.
Ardrahan,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	17	3
Do.,	Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Athensry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin, Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	.
Do.,	Mullingar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Do.,	Dublin, North Wall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	2
Do.,	Rossumple,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Do.,	Dublin, Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	3
Do.,	Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London, Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleconnell,	Sheffield,	15	.	.	1	17	.	18	.	6	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	41	.	1	.	11	2	10	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	21	.	.	2	7	1	5	1	13	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington, London,	58	.	1	1	6	9	5	3	9	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis, do.,	9	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkeel,	Manchester,	2	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	11	2	1
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	2
Do.,	Paddington,	45	.	5	2	11	.	.	.	.	6	11	3
Do.,	Ramsey,	5	.	.	2	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	80	.	13	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston, London,	4	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Frome,	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newbridge,	2	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Norwich,	2	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge, Dublin,	5	.	.	1	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lidbury,	4	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	5	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Chester,	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone, Dublin,	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Whittington,	3	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rockferry,	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Keighley,	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Hoxa, Hakeola, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Killaloe, . . .	Lenton, . . .	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bracepath, . . .	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Prescott, . . .	3	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Great Yarmouth, . . .	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Durham, . . .	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Middlestone, . . .	6	.	.	1	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bramfort, . . .	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Birkenhead, . . .	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Sharbourne, . . .	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Okehampton . . .	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Maryborough, . . .	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Huyton, . . .	8	.	.	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Brighton, . . .	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	West Brighton, . . .	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Leeds, . . .	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Burton, . . .	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bolton, . . .	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Worthing, . . .	4	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Westworth, . . .	1	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Wakefield, . . .	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		3,283	229	5	.	23	7	6	8	14	80	.	.

CLAREMORRIS, COLLOONEY,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Hoxa, Hakeola, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sligo, . . .	Lerry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tubbercurry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Charlestown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Swinford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Kiltimagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Claremorris, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Miltown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tam, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ballinroha, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ballyhaunis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Westport, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.							
		Hampers.	Parcels.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waterford (Parcels)	Thomastown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilkenny, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballyragget, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Bagnalstown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Athy, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Carlow, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Newbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingstown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Belfast, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford (Goods Dept.)	Abbeyleix, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballybrophy, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Bagnalstown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ballyragget, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Carlow, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kildare, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilkenny, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Maryboro', .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Mountmellick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Roscrea, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyhale, .	Waterford, .	31	.	.	.	.	9	3	11
Thomastown, .	Kilkenny, .	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	9
Do., .	Kingsbridge (via Maryboro'), .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7
Do., .	Lismore, .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	8
Do., .	Waterford, .	.	.	20	186	4	16	2	15
	Total, .	.	.	20	193	4	17	3	20
Mountmellick, .	Kingsbridge (via Maryboro'), .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, .	Paddington, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	7	.	.	4	2	24
	Total, .	.	.	7	.	.	4	2	24
Altanagh, .	Kingsbridge (via Maryboro'), .	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	13
Maryboro', .	Mountmellick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Abbeyleix, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.			Herrings.				
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	1	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	1	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	1	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	1,921	127	.	1
	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	5	12	2	24	.	.	.	.	1,924	127	.	1
	16	1	6	3
	29	2	7	1
	13	1	4	2
	5	.	5	.
	29	2	8	.
	2	.	4	.
	66	4	19	1
	39	8	13	.
	68	5	2	.
	25	1	14	2
	19	1	10	.
	309	24	14	1

			

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tramore,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dungarvan,	All,	.	.	.	.	.
Cappagh,	Do.,	492	23	12	3	.
Cappoquin,	Do.,	614	30	17	3	.
Lismore,	Do.,	874	54	15	2	.
	Total,	1,960	125	6	.	.

Includes weight of

LIMERICK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Bushels, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Listowel,	Waterford,	55	1	18	2	22
Do.,	Do.,	20	.	19	3	15
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	59	2	6	2	8
Lixnaw,	Waterford,	322	15	2	1	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	125	2	13	1	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	357	21	.	1	20
Do.,	Trillick,	42	.	9	1	2
Do.,	Tipperary,	1	.	.	.	8
Do.,	Manchester,	5	.	6	.	.
Trillick,	Listowel,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyfeale,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle,	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	986	41	10	.	20

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fenit, . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bradford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Crowe, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Leicester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	New Milford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Waterford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Lahinch, . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.
Do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
	Total*, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	6	14	.
Quilly, . . .	Ardsallus, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Corofin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	1
Do., . . .	Ennistymon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Kilrush, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
Do., . . .	Kilkee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Including packages.

FENIT RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	1,163	55	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	39	1	16	.	.	.	.	.
.	7,221	391	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	171	8	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	3,707	185	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	2,900	145	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	15,817	790	17	.	.	.	.	.

CLARE RAILWAY.

	Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).		
	Boxes.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Backsels, &c.	Tons.	Owls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Backsels, &c.	Tons.	Owls.
1871	137	6	9	1	45	1	15	1	10	.	.	2	.	.	.
1872	47	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1873	11	124	124	1	8	.	6	.	4	.	.	3	14	1	9
1874	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.

† Barrois.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Bags, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Quilly—con.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	2
Do.	Lahinch.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Limerick.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
	Total,*	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1
Kilmurry.	London(CamdenSta.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Broadstone.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Limerick.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ennis.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ennistymon.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kilkee.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kilrush.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doonbeg.	Kingsbridge.	1	.	1	.	14	.	.	.
Do.	Ennis.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kilkee.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kilrush.	8	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
	Total,†	9	.	2	.	17	.	.	.
Kilrush.	Camden (London).	197	18	14	1	.	.	.	.
Do.	Paddington, do.	723	74	6	1	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	134	12	9	3	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ennis.	16	1	7	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,†	1,134	108	17	1	.	.	.	.
Kilkee.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Leicester.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Broadstone.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Limerick.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Euston.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Ennis.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kilmurry.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	Kilrush.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Weight of packages included, and no tea.

† Net weight of fish.

‡ All salmon.

CLARE RAILWAY—continued.

	Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).			
	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Buckets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
	81	6	6	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	49	2	8	1	12	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1,203	160	6	2	88	3	18	2	17	.	6	3	14	1	9	.
	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	46	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	41	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	1	.	40	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1,385	183	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1,351	168	3	1	81	4	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	6	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	214	13	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	70	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	139	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	209	12	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	299	17	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	37	2	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	117	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	24	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	33	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	61	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	61,073	153	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2,216	225	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

packages, and ice included in weight. † Barrels. ‡ Includes weight of fish and packages.

RETURNS OF POLLEN.

Conveyed by the following Railway Companies during the year 1895.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lurgan,	Particulars not furnished.	410	20	10	.	.
Portadown,		21	1	10	.	.
Trew and Moy,		15	.	10	1	.
Stewartstown,		30	.	12	1	19
	Total,	456	23	2	2	19

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (ANTRIM JUNCTION).

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Glenavy,	Particulars not furnished.	155	7	15	1	.
Crumlin,		70	3	19	.	.
	Total,	225	11	14	1	.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Antrim,	Manchester, etc.,	1,370	.	25	6	.	.
Handalsdown,	Do.,	3	.	.	2	2	.
Thomestridge,	Do.,	1,333	.	55	12	.	.
Magherafelt,	Do.,	45	.	2	7	3	.
Monymore,	Do.,	604	.	30	11	.	.
Oockstown,	Do.,	2	.	.	2	2	14
	Total,	3,360	.	210	1	3	14

The weight of boxes is included.

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

RETURNS OF FISH

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to the following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1895.

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to
year ended 31st

DROGHEDA STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
1895.					
January.	Drogheda.	Liverpool.	.	.	.
February.	do.	do.	2	1	.
March.	do.	do.	2	12	.
April.	do.	do.	1	12	.
May.	do.	do.	3	4	.
June.	do.	do.	1	16	.
July.	do.	do.	4	6	.
August.	do.	do.	1	2	.
September.	do.	do.	.	.	.
October.	do.	do.	.	.	.
November.	do.	do.	.	.	.
December.	do.	do.	.	.	.
		Total.	17	.	.

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1894.	Portrush, . . .	Particulars not given.	48	2	.
	Ballymoney, . .		2	1	.
	Derry, . . .		98	16	.
	Toome, . . .		60	19	.
	Antrim, . . .		2	1	.
	Coleraine, . . .		3	2	.
	Monemore, . . .		17	16	.
	Magilligan, . .		4	2	.
	Larne Harbour, .		.	.	.
		Total, . . .	236	18	.

No. 23—continued.

OF FISH

the following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the December, 1895:—

PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Shell Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	16	.
2	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	3	.
1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	17	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.
.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	.
.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	261	9	.
5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218	4	.
1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236	18	.
15	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,174	9	.

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.	23	1	.
.	23	1	.

R

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Armagh,	English Stations via Greenore and Holyhead.	.	.	.
Ballinamallard,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Ballinamore,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Ballyshannon,	do.,	15	16	2
Ballysodare,	do.,	2	15	1
Bawnboy Road,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Belleek,	do., . . . .	.	5	2
Belturbet,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Benderas,	do.,	8	17	5
Bush,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Carrickmacross,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Castleblinham,	do., . . . .	.	1	.
Castleblayney,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Castlecandwell,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Cootchill,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Callioville,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Donegal,	do.,	23	2	.
Dromahair,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Dunkineely,	do.,	11	19	.
Dundalk,	do.,	8	2	.
Enniskillen,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Fintona,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Fintona,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Gleenties,	do., . . . .	.	8	.
Greenacres,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Greenore,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Inver,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Irvinestown,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Kesh,	do., . . . .	.	3	.
Killybegs,	do.,	21	13	3
Lisbellaw,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Lisnakea,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Londonderry,	do.,	1	4	.
Mount Charles,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Newtownbutler,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Omeath,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Pettigo,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Portadown,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Ston Mills,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Sligo,	do., . . . .	.	6	.
Strabane,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Stranorlar,	do., . . . .	.	4	.
Warrenpoint,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Total,		160	17	3

* Trawl fish, including a lot

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

	Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	1	1
.	5	.
.	7	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
.	12	3
.	47	4
.	1	1
.	5	7
.	15	.
.	5	.
.	10	2
.	2	12
.	11	3
.	7	2
.	3	12
.	29	1
.	2
.	19	.	.	.	.	.	9	12
.	10	.
.	4	5
.	2
.	2	14
.	3	8
.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	19
.	*34	14
.	2	3
.	2	18
.	6	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11
.	1	7
.	4	8
.	18
.	16	1
.	1	2
.	1394	15
.	1	15
.	5
.	1	1
.
.	3
.	3	11
.	145	10
.	8	.	.	14	18	.	.	.	.	.	563	15
of prime fish.				† Shell fish.								3

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Dublin,	English Stations to Dublin and Holyhead.	38	15	.
Cork,	do.,	27	10	.
Limerick,	do.,	24	10	.
Trillick and Feni,	do.,	.	.	.
Dingle,	do.,	.	.	.
Kinsale,	do.,	.	.	.
Skibbereen,	do.,	.	.	.
Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.
Killorglin,	do.,	115	10	.
Castle Gregory,	do.,	.	.	.
Youghal,	do.,	130	10	.
Bantry,	do.,	31	.	.
Lisamore,	do.,	.	.	.
Baltimore,	do.,	.	.	.
Middleton,	do.,	3	2	.
Cahiriveen,	do.,	.	.	.
Kenmare,	do.,	6	14	.
Glenbetch,	do.,	6	.	.
Quilly,	do.,	.	.	.
Lahinch,	do.,	.	.	.
Newport,	do.,	5	10	.
Kilkee,	do.,	.	.	.
Kilrush,	do.,	38	10	.
Ardara,	do.,	.	.	.
Galway,	do.,	40	10	.
Athlone,	do.,	3	.	.
Sligo,	do.,	31	10	.
Oranmore,	do.,	.	.	.
Ballina,	do.,	44	11	.
Clifden,	do.,	.	.	.
Westport,	do.,	40	7	.
Foxford,	do.,	22	12	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	14	10	.
Athlery,	do.,	.	.	.
Benupark,	do.,	1	18	.
Recess,	do.,	1	10	.
Mullarney,	do.,	1	10	.
Dunkineely,	do.,	.	.	.
Killybegs,	do.,	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	do.,	3	.	.
New Ross,	do.,	30	.	.
Wexford,	do.,	.	.	.
Wicklow,	do.,	.	.	.
Arklow,	do.,	.	.	.
Oughtonard,	do.,	3	12	.
	Total,	806	1	.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

	Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters and Oysters.			Other Fish.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	13	.	79	10	.
84	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.
513	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
162	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.
40	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
91	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	12	.
493	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	.
16	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	.	.	.	.
291	16	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	.	14	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	10	.	6	7	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	13	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	4	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	15	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	12	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	.	15	4	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	.
.
1,787	7	.	.	.	.	.	161	15	.	182	3	.

GLASGOW, DUBLIN, AND

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
January, .	Moville, . . .	Glasgow, . . .	.	.	.
August, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
September, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
October, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
November, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
December, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
November, .	do, . . .	Morecambe, . .	.	.	.
December, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
July, .	Derry, . . .	do, . . .	1	14	.
April, .	Sligo, . . .	Glasgow, . . .	.	.	.
May, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
June, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
July, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
October, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
November, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
—	Westport & Arranmore,	do, . . .	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	1	14	.

LIMERICK

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
October 22, .	Castletownsend, .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.
Do, .	Glendore, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
November 4, .	Kilrush, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
Do, .	Dunmanna, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
Do, 20, .	Kilrush, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
Do, 25, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
December 2, .	do, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
Do, 19, .	Galway, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
Do, 22, .	Kilrush, . . .	do, . . .	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.

LONDONDERRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish (Cod).		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	3	.	.
.	10	2
.	1	2	2
.	1	5	2
.	10	16	.
.	12	4	2
.	4	13	2
.	12	.	.
.	15	.
.	1	15	.
.	14	.
.	10	.
.	.	.	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	13	2	1	1	.
.	.	.	22	11	1	1	13	2	50	7	2

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	24	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	25	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	21	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	17	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	9	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	15	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	132	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prize Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January.	Waterford.	New Milford.	.	.	.	.	.	.
February.	Do.	do.	8	18	.	.	14	.
March.	Do.	do.	14	4	.	1	12	.
April.	Do.	do.	12	18	.	2	4	.
May.	Do.	do.	32	19	.	7	6	.
June.	Do.	do.	34	11	.	33	9	.
July.	Do.	do.	38	6	.	98	13	.
August.	Do.	do.	12	4	.	29	.	.
September.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	1	12	.
October.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	8	.
November.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
December.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.			153	18	.	174	18	.
May.	Ardrahan.	New Milford.	.	.	.	.	.	.
June.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
July.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
August.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
September.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
October.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
November.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
December.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.			.	.	.	.	.	.
March.	Cappagh.	New Milford.	.	8	.	.	.	.
April.	Do.	do.	.	5	.	.	.	.
Total.			.	13	.	.	.	.
February.	Cappoquin.	New Milford.	.	.	.	.	15	.
March.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	1	18	.
April.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	1	9	.
May.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	3	7	.
June.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	5	14	.
July.	Do.	do.	.	19	.	10	1	.
August.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total.			.	19	.	23	8	.
January.	Castle Connell.	New Milford.	.	.	.	.	.	.
March.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	1	.
May.	Do.	do.	.	1	.	.	.	.
October.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
November.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
December.	Do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total.			.	1	.	.	1	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
January,	Cloamell,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	1	.
September,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	1	.
July,	Crusheen,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Dungarvan,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Do.,	do.,	.	1	.	.	.	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	1	.
April,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	1	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	1	.	.	2	.
January,	Ennis,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	.	4	.	.	.	.
April,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	1	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	.	4	.	.	.	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	.	8	.	.	1	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	16	.	.	2	.
April,	Foyle Pier,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	9	.
.	1	.
.	10	.
.	1	.
.	1	.
.	4	.
.	6	.
.	3	9	.
.	4	7	.
.	2	11	.
.	4	17	.
.	.	.	4	7	.	.	.	.	5	8	.
.	15	.
.	7	.
.	4	.
.	4	10	.
.	.	.	0	10	.	.	.	.	3	2	.
.	5	15	.
.	9	19	.
.	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	61	2	.
.	16	.
.	1	.
.
.
.	1	.	.	3	.
.	5	.
.	15	.
.	1	15	.
.	1	.
.	1	.	3	16	.
115	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
145	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
265	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places,	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
February,	Foynes, . .	New Milford, . .	.	14	.	.	.	.
March,	Do., . .	do., . .	5	17	.	.	.	.
April,	Do., . .	do., . .	8	12	.	.	.	.
May,	Do., . .	do., . .	5	12	.	.	.	.
June,	Do., . .	do., . .	19	.	.	.	.	.
July,	Do., . .	do., . .	16	6	.	.	.	.
August,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	1	.	.	.	.
		Total,	55	5	.	.	.	.
April,	Kilkenny, . .	New Milford, . .	.	2	.	.	.	.
May,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	4	.	.	.	.
June,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	2	.	.	.	.
August,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	8	.	.	.	.
January,	Kilbake, . .	New Milford, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	1	.
August,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	5	.
September,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	.	6	.
February,	Kilrush, . .	New Milford, . .	1	.	.	.	.	.
March,	Do., . .	do., . .	8	14	.	.	.	.
April,	Do., . .	do., . .	9	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Do., . .	do., . .	9	13	.	.	.	.
June,	Do., . .	do., . .	20	16	.	.	.	.
July,	Do., . .	do., . .	25	13	.	.	.	.
August,	Do., . .	do., . .	.	2	.	.	.	.
		Total,	80	18	.	.	.	.
January,	Limerick, . .	New Milford, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	Do., . .	do., . .	3	.	.	.	5	.
March,	Do., . .	do., . .	7	12	.	.	.	.
April,	Do., . .	do., . .	3	17	.	.	.	.
May,	Do., . .	do., . .	4	2	.	.	.	.
June,	Do., . .	do., . .	22	5	.	.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
July,	Limerick,	New Milford,	6	6	.	.	12	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	4	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	47	3	.	1	1	.
February,	Lismore,	New Milford,	2	1	.	.	.	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	2	6	.	.	.	.
April,	Do.,	do.,	1	.	.	.	.	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	3	3	.	.	.	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	2	11	.	.	.	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	9	2	.	.	16	.
		Total,	20	2	.	.	16	.
August,	Listowel,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	3	.
June,	Lixnaw,	New Milford,	.	.	.	2	15	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	1	15	.	16	6	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	11	.
		Total,	1	16	.	18	12	.
February,	New Ross,	New Milford,	.	2	.	.	.	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	.	3	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	5	.	.	.	.
August,	Six Mile Bridge,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	Trillick,	New Milford,	.	.	.	.	6	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	2	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	.	8	.	.	.	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	2	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	3	.	.	9	.

DUNDALK AND NEWRY

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
1895, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	19	.

CITY OF CORK STEAM

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Cork,	Liverpool,	81	17	.
do.,	Milford,	4	12	.
do.,	Bristol,	2	13	.
do.,	Newport and Cardiff, . . . . .	.	.	.
	Total,	89	2	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
September, . . .	Limerick,	Glasgow, . . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
		Total, . . . . .	.	.	.

STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	3	.	.

PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
2	6	.	2,763	1	.	91	5	.	161	13	.
.	.	.	61	14	.	.	.	.	160	9	.
.	.	.	7	15	.	.	1	.	83	5	.
.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	1	8	.
9	6	.	2,833	9	.	96	6	.	372	16	.

COMPANY (LIMERICK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	15	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	24	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	19	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	18	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	46	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	7	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	129	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
February,	Waterford.	Southampton,	.	1	2
March,	do.	do.	.	6	3
April,	do.	do.	.	6	3
May,	do.	do.	.	10	1
Do.	do.	Plymouth,	.	.	.
June,	do.	do.	.	1	1
Do.	do.	Southampton,	1	10	.
July,	do.	do.	4	1	1
August,	do.	do.	1	1	1
September,	do.	Plymouth,	.	.	.
October,	do.	do.	.	.	.
		Total,	7	19	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
January,	Castletown Bere,	To Liverpool and Glas-	.	.	.
Do.	Garnish and Aldrich,	gow for Transship-	.	.	.
Do.	Dingle,	ment to America.	.	.	.
Do.	Cahiriveen,	do.	.	.	.
February,	Garrish,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Castletown,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Dingle,	do.	.	.	.
July,	Portmagee,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Castletown,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Dingle,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Cahiriveen,	do.	.	.	.
August,	Garrish,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Castletown,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Dingle,	do.	.	.	.
September,	Valentia,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Dingle,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Cahiriveen,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Castletown,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Garnish,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Urban,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Aldrich,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Portmagee,	do.	.	.	.
Do.	Dursey, do.	do.	.	.	.

COMPANY (WATERFORD).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
.	4	9	1	.	.	.
.	15	19	1	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	.	21	12	2	.	.	.

COMPANY (CORK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	168	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	142	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	51	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	22	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	7	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	26	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	303	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	7	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	47	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	32	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	36	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	13	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	70	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
October,	Ballyskeelings, . . .	To Liverpool and Glasgow for Transhipment to America.	.	.	.
Do.,	Schell, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dur-ey, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dunmanus, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Garrish, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Westover, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballycoran, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Eyries, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Glo-shereen, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Portmason, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Darvynan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Cahircreeen, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dingle, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dunmanus, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
November,	Duray, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Trasferlagh, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballyferman, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Urhan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Garrish, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Allshies, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Cahircreeen, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dingle, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
December,	Castletown, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dingle, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Cahircreeen, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Valentin, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
		Total, . . .	.	.	.

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waterford, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	13	4	.
Do., . . .	Bristol, . . .	33	16	.
	Total, . . .	47	.	.

COMPANY (CORK)—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	31	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	27	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	41	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	19	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	14	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	102	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	322	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	29	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	65	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	51	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	42	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	46	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	317	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	25	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2512	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Ray, &c.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	10	2	.	140	14	.	33	8	.
.	2	6	.	8	4	.
.	.	.	10	2	.	143	.	.	41	12	.

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HERRING FISHING—

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed		
			English.	Manx.	Irish.
Howth,	11th June.	18th July.	1	-	2
Arklow,	8th June.	20th June.	-	-	-
Courtown,	1st June.	1st July.	-	-	-
Dunmore, E.,	7th May.	22nd June.	-	-	7
Ballinacorney and Duncarvan,	22nd May. (Spring and Autumn.)	9th November.	-	-	-
Malvic Head,	8th May.	6th July.	-	-	-
Youghal,	22nd May.	24th July.	-	-	-
Ballycotton,	23rd May.	12th June.	-	-	-
Kinsale,	2nd May.	15th June.	-	-	2
*Castletownsend, . .	16th May.	22nd May.	-	-	-
Baltimore,	10th May.	18th May.	-	-	-
Portmagee,	20th March.	26th June.	-	-	-
Knightsdown,	15th June. (Spring and Autumn.)	31st August.	-	-	-
Ventry,	12th February.	20th March.	-	-	-
*Smerwick,	February.	May.	-	-	-
Penik,	1st January.	21st January.	-	-	-
Cappo,	26th June. (Spring and Autumn.)	31st December.	-	-	-
Kilkee,	2nd May.	22nd May.	-	-	-
Seafield,	13th January.	14th May.	-	-	-
Leesonoe,	4th February.	11th April.	-	-	-
South Arran,	13th January.	20th March.	-	-	-
Downpatrick,	February.	May.	-	-	-
Beldary,	March.	April.	-	-	-
Tribane,	1st March.	29th March.	-	-	-
Toelin,	16th January.	20th March.	-	-	-
Malinbeg, Malinbeg, and Glenties,	February.	May.	-	-	-
Movilla,	7th January.	8th March.	-	-	-
Garrickfergus,	1st May.	1st August.	-	-	-
Burr Point,	14th May. (Spring and Autumn.)	26th September.	-	-	-
Cloghy,	12th April. (Spring and Autumn.)	16th September.	-	-	-
Ardrake,	28th May. (Spring and Autumn.)	1st October.	7	4	2
Kilkeel and Leesonoe, .	16th March.	1st June.	-	-	5
Clogher Head,	1st June.	31st July.	-	-	-
Ballybriggan,	28th June.	18th July.	-	2	-

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was commenced and ended at other places.

* The herrings captured at this place were taken in mackerel nets.

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during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herring generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
9	-	-	1	-	3	9	-	-	Hewth.
-	88	4	-	-	-	-	61	4	Arklow.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Courtown Harbour
2	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	Danmore, East.
1	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	4	Dungarvan.
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Do.
-	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	10	Youghal.
2	12	1	-	-	-	2	12	1	Ballycotton.
-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	Kilmea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castletownsend.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Baltimore.
-	4	30	-	-	-	-	2	28	Portmagee.
-	4	30	-	-	-	-	2	28	Howard Point.
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	10	Ventry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Smurwick, Ballydavid and Glenshabeg.
-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	15	Spa, Killymore, Fenit.
-	2	20	-	-	-	-	2	18	Cappa, Kilrush, Querrin, Scattery, and Knock.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Kilkeo.
-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	20	Seafield and Quilly.
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	Lisconnor and Ballaghallee.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	South Arran Island.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	0	Belmullet.
-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	Rosport.
-	12	6	-	-	-	-	12	0	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and Inver.
-	10	16	-	-	-	-	10	10	Tullin and Tawsey.
-	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	6	Malinbeg.
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Rednash, Whitecote, Mayville, Glenties, Glenties, River, and Magilligan.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Scotch Quarter Pier, Carrick- fergus.
2	15	1	-	-	-	2	15	1	Portavogie.
3	43	-	-	-	-	6	43	-	Portavogie and Ardglass.
26	49	3	5	3	20	20	19	3	Ardglass.
40	-	-	-	-	5	40	-	-	Kilkeel and Ardglass.
4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	Clogher Head.
3	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	Balbriggan.

series on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the